December 3, 1767. NUMB. 2032.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS,

I AM very ſenſible that the Subject on which I have undertaken to expreſs my Thoughts, might have employed an abler Pen; but it often happens, when a Houſe is attempted to be robbed, that the weakeſt in the Family ſteps firſt to ſhut the Door. I hope this will apologize for the following Attempt to ſhew the ill Effects produced by raiſing the Price of Half Johannes's, eſpecially when I declare, that it proceeds entirely from Benevolence to my Fellow Countrymen in general.

I am their, and your, very humble Servant,

EUGENIO.

I HAVE often wondered what could be the Motive that induced the Merchants of this City to raiſe the Price of Half Johannes's, eſpecially when I conſider the known Abilities of ſome of them---as it was the Cauſe of a real Depreciation of our Paper Money, and conſequently a Loſs to all thoſe who have large Sums outſtanding---a Loſs they may not be immediately ſenſible of, or may reject, as below their Notice. The Impropriety of this Meaſure, with its ruinous Conſequences, may be pointed out more clearly, by recurring to the Table ſubjoined, which contains the Proportion moſt foreign Coins of Gold and Silver, current amongſt us, bear to each other, and to the Engliſh Guinea, rated at Thirty-four Shillings; it is alſo ſhewn, in the fourth Column of the Table, how much each Piece is over or under-rated with us. To aſcertain the Value of each Piece, I made uſe of the Price they bear in England, at a Medium, as moſt commodious, and by comparing them with Sir Iſaac Newton's Table of the Value of foreign Coins, I find they are eſtimated at near their true Value.

TABLE.

COINS.	Sterling Value.	Value in Currency, in Proportion to the Guinea at 34s.	How much each Piece is over or under-rated.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Engliſh Guinea,	1 1 0	1 14 0	
Half Johannes,	1 16 0	2 18 3¼	Over-rated 1 8¾
Moidore, - -	1 7 0	2 3 8¼	Under-rated 0 2
Spaniſh Piſtole,	0 16 6	1 7 6	Ditto - 0 6
French Guinea,	1 1 0	1 14 0	Ditto - 0 6
French Piſtole,	0 16 6	1 7 6	Ditto - 0 6
Zequin or Chequin,	0 9 8	0 15 7¾	Ditto - 1 7¾
Moſt Kinds of Ducats, thoſe of Tranſilvania and Poland, only excepted, - -	0 9 5	0 15 3	Ditto - 1 3
Engliſh Crown Ps	0 5 0	0 8 1	Ditto - 0 7
New Fr. Crowns	0 5 0	0 8 1	Ditto - 0 7

This Table evidently ſhews, that every Kind of Gold and Silver Coin, current amongſt us, is rated lower in Proportion to their real Value than the Engliſh Guinea, except the Half Johannes, which is rated at 1s. and 8d. Three Farthings, or 2l. 17s. and 8d. per Centum more than the Guinea.---This alone is a Profit ſufficient to induce the Importation of them, in Preference to other Coins; but if we attend to the Deficiency in Weight, occaſioned by a fraudulent Reduction of them, and the Diſregard generally paid to a Loſs of ſeveral Grains; for few, if any, ſcruple to take them at Nine Penny Weight, without any Diſcount; therefore theſe four Grains ought to be deducted from the Worth of the Half Johannes, and are worth 13d. 3-11ths, which added to 1s. and 8d. Three Farthings, amounts to 2s. and 10d. on each, or 4l. 14s. and 5d. per Centum.---But this is not equal to the Depreciation our Paper Money ſuffers by raiſing the Price of thoſe Pieces, for they formerly paſſed at 9d. leſs than a Par with Guineas, and they were not then below any other foreign Coin; and as Guineas are ſcarce amongſt us, the foreign Coins being chiefly the circulating Specie, therefore 9d. more may be juſtly added to the Depreciation of our Paper Currency for each, which occaſions a Reduction of it in Value of 5l. 19s. and 5d. per Centum.

Nor does the leaſt Advantage in any Reſpect reſult to us from this ill-judged Meaſure, it not having the deſired Effect, viz. of encreaſing the Quantity of Specie amongſt us, although the Number of that particular Coin be encreaſed, the other Specie diminiſhing in Proportion; and if the preſent advanced Price continues, we muſt expect that every other Gold or Silver Coin will be as ſcarce as Ducats or Chequins, which are greatly under-rated, as appears by the Table.

This Depreciation is (or is growing) in Favour of Debtors in general, to the Amount of 5l. 19s. and 5d. per Centum, to the great Detriment of many Orphans, Widows, charitable Inſtitutions, Merchants, and others, who have Money at Loan; and when I reflect on the Step, I wonder it was not more alarming, leſt it ſhould be introduced as a Precedent for future Depreciations, even to the Ruin of thoſe very Perſons Poſterity who introduced it; but its Effects are ſtill more to be dreaded, if we conſider the Diſpoſition it may produce in Parliament, at a Time when our Agents are ſoliciting more Paper Money, and the principal Reaſon they have for denying ſo reaſonable a Requeſt, is the ſudden and ruinous Depreciation of the Paper Currency to the Eaſtward. I muſt confeſs it appears to me big with Miſchief, while it is in the Power of a Combination of private Perſons to alter the Value of it at their Pleaſure, and to be of ſufficient Import to draw the Attention of our Legiſlature, and induce an immediate Reſolution in my Fellow Citizens to leſſen the nominal Value of Half Johannes's to a proper Standard, which ought not to exceed 58s. for all the other Coins are current rather under that Price, and below the Engliſh Guinea, as they ought; for there is greater Danger of Impoſition in having a Medium of Commerce in foreign Coins, the Check againſt Counterfeits not being ſo great. The ſooner we come to this Reſolution, the leſs Evil will it produce; for, from the very Nature of Money, they muſt daily encreaſe in Number, and of conſequence the Calamity will become more general and dreadful.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

An Earneſt ADDRESS.

O Britons! look round you for once, before you ſhut your eyes for ever, never to open them more without horror and deſpair! Conſider the many unhappy conſequences that muſt attend you and yours from my diſſolution, which ſeems approaching very faſt. I ſee no poſſibility of my reſtoration but by a noble, a truly noble patriot band, who will voluntarily unite themſelves for the ſalvation of their country! Unite, not to cabal together, to fight for the loaves and fiſhes, or to ſcramble for the deepeſt ſhare of the plunder of an injured country; not to graſp after exorbitant, overbearing power, to gratify reſtleſs, inſatiable ambition. But as men, whoſe benevolent, generous ſouls will chearfully unite to ſerve and to ſave their country, without fee or reward----Men who dare to ſtand between an inſulted S--------, and an injured, oppreſſed people, and to reſcue both from the inſolence and oppreſſion of a reſtleſs faction, who agree in nothing but diſtreſſing their S--------, and fleecing his people. If there be any Princes among my people, whoſe hands are clean, and hearts pure and untainted with that putrid ſtream of corruption that has deluged the land, let them come forth, offer their ſervice to fill up the important poſts of honour in the ſtate, without pay, perquiſite, or any thing but the great honour, and matchleſs ſatisfaction, of being the Saviours of their country; and let them give up the profits, towards leſſening the burden that lies too heavy upon the peoples ſhoulders. Shallow politicians may laugh at the propoſal, but without this, I am ſure my reſtoration is impoſſible. Therefore, till this takes place, let me hear no more of patriotiſm or public ſpirit among the Great; of any broad bottomed, permanent adminiſtration, that will give weight and ſtability to government; the thing is carried too far to be remedied by any other means. In our preſent mode we can expect nothing but eternal ſquabbles among the Great, about the deepeſt ſhare, while the poor are ſtarving, and the middling people are drained by the expedients of the Great, and the neceſſities of the Poor, till ſome calamity cloſe the ſcene.

It has been reported one *Phœnix* has appeared in this age, one great officer of ſtate refuſed the profits of his very high office during his ſhort adminiſtration. I could wiſh this was made more clear to the public: Oh, for a number of ſuch worthies! Three ſuch righteous men, in high rank, might ſave a ſinking land, as five juſt men might have ſaved a devoted land in ancient days. To ſuch men, the eaſy road to glory and immortal renown would quickly be pointed out. The over-grown, gigantic monſter, Corruption, would ſicken and die at their preſence, and all his curſed progeny would fly from the ſight of ſuch celeſtial appearances. The *Exciſe* would ſoon appear as uſeleſs and unneceſſary as the *Inquiſition* in England, and all would be Peace, Plenty, and permanent Proſperity, under the auſpices of a reſtored, healthy, and vigorous CONSTITUTION.

NEW-YORK, November 23.

Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency our Governor opened the Seſſion with the following Speech, viz.

The SPEECH of His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in *America*, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, to the Council and General Aſſembly of the ſaid Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

THE ſanguine Expectations ſo lately raiſed here of ſeeing our Diſputes with the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in regard to Boundaries, brought to a ſpeedy Determination, are hitherto diſappointed: And notwithſtanding the well known Abilities of the Commiſſaries employed in this Service, it will appear from their Report, that a Negotiation of ſo much Conſequence to both Provinces, and from which the Advantages to be derived were mutual, had not been attended with the wiſhed for Succeſs; but as their near Approach to an Agreement, ſeems to point out that the Difficulties ſtill ſubſiſting are by no Means of ſuch a Nature as to preclude all Expectations of being removed, I muſt recommend it to you that ſuch Steps may now be taken, as you ſhall think moſt conducive to ſo good a Purpoſe, and that your ready Concurrence may not be wanting in every juſt and reaſonable Meaſure for bringing this Matter to a deſirable Iſſue.

In the mean time, the particular Situation of that Part of the Country chiefly intereſted in the Event of this Diſpute, will require your ſerious Attention; and it is hoped that nothing will be omitted on your Part to diſcourage and prevent the Renewal of thoſe Diſorders which ſo lately prevailed there, to the Ruin of Individuals, and the Diſgrace of the Government.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

In laying before you the Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, relative to the Legiſlature of this Province, and tranſmitted to me by his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, I cannot harbour the leaſt Doubt, but that the prudent Conſ[illegible] this Houſe will render the Proviſions contained in it unneceſſary; and that their Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and Attachment to his Government, will always engage them to entertain a due Senſe of the Bleſſings which they enjoy under his Protection, and the Influence of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution.

I muſt again repeat what I urged in a former Seſſion, concerning the vague and undetermined Boundaries of the different Counties of this Province, and the Neceſſity of making a proper Proviſion for aſcertaining them: A very eſſential Service will thereby be rendered to the Country, by preventing thoſe Scenes of Litigation, which ſo much impede the preſent Settling of thoſe Parts, and of Courſe muſt in Time be productive of the greateſt Miſchiefs.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

As his Majeſty's Service, and the Benefit of the Province, will be concerned in whatever I may have to lay before you during the Courſe of your Seſſion, I flatter myſelf, not only of having your Aſſiſtance in Points of ſuch Importance to this Community, but that it will be granted with Chearfulneſs, Unanimity and Diſpatch.

New-York, Nov. 18, 1767. H. MOORE.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 13th of this inſtant November, from the ſubſcriber, living in London Britain township, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named Dennis M Guire, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, and freckled, wears dark coloured hair, about 18 years of age: had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, lining of the ſame colour, trimmed with mohair buttons, ſtriped linen jacket, brown cloth breeches, two linen ſhirts, light blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, old fur hat, and it is imagined he has taken ſeveral articles not yet known; ſays he has been ſeveral voyages at ſea. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† EVAN EVANS.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhip from London, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh, by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the north eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey Market, and next door to Mr. Nathaniel Tweedy, Druggiſt, a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Bath beavers, duffils and bearſkins, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſcarlet, red and white flannels, red, blue and green halfthicks, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. blankets, Indian ditto, 7, 8, and 9-qr. mottled rugs, 8, 9, and 10-qr. blue and green ditto, blue, green and red baize, ſtriped and plain linceys, ratt nets and ſhalloons, beſt ſcarf, death head and baſket buttons, ſcarf twiſt, durants and tammies, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, callimancoes and ruſſels, cambiets and camblettees, dorſetteens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, ditto heſſens, ditto Iriſh ditto, Lancaſhire ditto, Britiſh and German ozenbrigs, Ruſſia drabs and brown rolls, Flanders bed-ticks, bed bunts and tickings, ſuperfine hollands, Iriſh dowlas, yard, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wd. Iriſh linens, clear lawns, 7-8ths and yard wd. cambricks, long lawns and kenting handkerchiefs, a neat aſſortment of printed cottons and callicoes, an aſſortment of worſted, thread, ſilk and cotton hoſiery, yd. and 3-8ths, yd. 7-8ths, 3-qr. 11 and 10 nail checks, houſewife ditto, ſtriped linen and cotton hollands, check handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, ſilk romal ditto, bandanoe ditto, Barcelona ditto, ſilk cravats, cotton romal handkerchiefs, a variety of fine printed ditto, Hoſe's ſattin and ſtuff ſhoes, ditto clogs, with ſilk tyes, childrens red Morocco ſhoes and pumps, 3, 4 and 4 and an half pound pins, a variety of box, ivory and horn combs, beſt Pinchbeck double gilt buckles, of the neweſt patterns, common Pinchbeck and metal ditto, an aſſortment of cutlery, beſt wool and cotton cards, Harry, Highlander and Merry Andrew playing cards, mens and womens leather gloves and mittens, neſts of red leather trunks, paper and enamelled ſnuff boxes, Scotch ſtitching and coloured threads, cotton velvets, womens and girls hats, cloaks and bonnets, ſilk knee garters, flowered and ſtriped gauzes, ſewing ſilk, plain and figured ribbons, ferrets, bindings and tapes; and a number of other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement. ‡ 2 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANTHONY WILKINSON, late of this city, ſtone-cutter, deceaſed, are deſired to pay; and thoſe who have any accounts againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proved, to the ſubſcriber, in order to be adjuſted and paid.

BRIAN WILKINSON.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, at the Houſe of Captain George Nevill, in Fauquier County, to the higheſt Bidder, on Monday, the 21ſt of December inſtant, three Tracts of LAND, lying in the ſaid County, viz.

THE Tract on which Mr. George Lamkin now lives, containing 100 Acres, conveniently ſituated for an Inn. Alſo 500 Acres, near upon Gooſe Creek, on which Thomas Furr, and ſeveral other Tenants, now live; this Land is very level, well watered, wooded, and fit either for farming or planting, and on it are ſeveral Orchards. The other contains 292 Acres, lying in the Forks of Gooſe Creek and Chattin Run; on this Parcel a ſmall Plantation is cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground fit for laying down in Graſs-Seed, and a Griſt-Mill newly erected. Should any Perſon be inclinable to treat for the whole of thoſe Lands before the above Day, they may do it with the Subſcriber, at Port-Tobacco. DANIEL JENIFER. ‖

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of December next, at the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen adjoining, and convenient cellars, ſituate in Wood-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle. Alſo a lot of ground thereunto belonging, with ſtables, and other out-houſes; the whole being about 40 feet in front, and 300 feet deep; taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac and Jacob Janvier, and to be ſold by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‖

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of December next, at the tavern kept by Mr. James Popham, in the town of Newark, a meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Whiteclay Creek, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, about one mile diſtant from Newark, bounded by ſaid creek, and the lands of James Simpſon, Neil Morriſon, Thomas Rankin, and others, containing about 150 acres, part of which is meadow ground; there is on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Ralſton, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 24th of December next, at the tavern kept by Mr. John Aiken, in Pencader Hundred, a moiety or one half part undivided of a certain meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, in Pencader Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, bounded by lands of Hugh M'Whorter, Samuel Enos, John England, and others, containing about 200 acres; taken in execution as the property of Job Harvey, late of New-Caſtle county deceaſed, and Job Harvey the younger, now of Cheſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and to be ſold by

† JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of December next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate near Duck Creek, in Appoquinomink Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, being bounded by lands of Alexander Chance, Robert Wiles, and others, containing about 200 acres, about 80 acres of which is cleared, the remainder woodland, and well timbered; there is on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes, &c. taken in execution as the property of John Moore, and to be ſold by

JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‡

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a Farmer, ſettled, after a Variety of Fortunes, near the Banks of the River *Delaware*, in the Province of *Pennſylvania*. I received a liberal Education, and have been engaged in the buſy Scenes of Life; but am now convinced, that a Man may be as happy without Buſtle, as with it. My Farm is ſmall; my Servants are few, and good; I have a little Money at Intereſt; I wiſh for no more; my Employment in my own Affairs is eaſy; and with a contented grateful Mind, undiſturbed by worldly Hopes or Fears, relating to myſelf, I am compleating the Number of Days allotted to me by Divine Goodneſs.

Being Maſter of my Time, I ſpend a good Deal of it in a Library, which I think the moſt valuable Part of my ſmall Eſtate; and being acquainted with two or three Gentlemen of Abilities and Learning, who honour me with their Friendſhip, I have acquired, I believe, a greater Knowledge in Hiſtory, and the Laws and Conſtitution of my Country, than is generally attained by Men of my Claſs, many of them not being ſo fortunate as I have been in the Opportunities of getting Information.

From my Infancy I was taught to love *Humanity* and *Liberty*. Enquiry and Experience have ſince confirmed my Reverence for the Leſſons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their Truth and Excellence. Benevolence towards Mankind, excites Wiſhes for their Welfare, and ſuch Wiſhes endear the Means of fulfilling them. *Theſe* can be found in Liberty only: Therefore her ſacred Cauſe ought to be eſpouſed, by every Man, on every Occaſion, to the utmoſt of his Power. As a charitable, but poor Perſon does not withhold his *Mite*, becauſe he cannot relieve *all* the Diſtreſſes of the Miſerable, ſo let not any honeſt Man ſuppreſs his Sentiments concerning Freedom, however ſmall their Influence is likely to be. Perhaps he "may touch ſome Wheel,‡" that will have an Effect greater than he expects.

Theſe being my Sentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my Countrymen, my Thoughts on ſome late Tranſactions, that appear to me to be of the utmoſt Importance to you. Conſcious of my own Defects, I have waited ſome Time, in Expectation of ſeeing the Subject treated by Perſons much better qualified for the Taſk; but being therein diſappointed, and apprehenſive that longer Delays will be injurious, I venture at length to requeſt the Attention of the Public, praying only for one Thing, that is, that theſe Lines may be *read* with the ſame Zeal for the Happineſs of *Britiſh America*, with which they were *wrote*.

With a good deal of Surprize I have obſerved, that little Notice has been taken of an Act of Parliament, as injurious in its Principle to the Liberties of theſe Colonies, as the *Stamp Act* was: I mean the Act for ſuſpending the Legiſlation of *New-York*.

The Aſſembly of that Government complied with a former Act of Parliament, requiring certain Proviſions to be made for the Troops in *America*, in every Particular, I think, except the Articles of Salt, Pepper and Vinegar. In my Opinion they acted imprudently, conſidering all Circumſtances, in not complying ſo far as would have given Satisfaction, as ſeveral Colonies did: But my Diſlike of their Conduct in that Inſtance, has not blinded me ſo much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been puniſhed in a Manner pernicious to *American* Freedom, and juſtly alarming to all the Colonies.

If the *Britiſh* Parliament has a legal Authority to order, that we ſhall furniſh a ſingle Article for the Troops here, and to compel Obedience to *that* Order, they have the ſame Right to order us to ſupply thoſe Troops with Arms, Cloaths, and every Neceſſary; and to compel Obedience to *that* Order alſo; in ſhort, to lay *any Burdens* they pleaſe upon us. What is this but *taxing* us at a *certain Sum*, and leaving to us only the *Manner* of raiſing it? How is this Mode more tolerable than the *Stamp Act*? Would that Act have appeared more pleaſing to *Americans*, if being ordered thereby to raiſe the Sum total of the Taxes, the mighty Privilege had been left to them, of ſaying how much ſhould be paid for an Inſtrument of Writing on Paper, and how much for another on Parchment?

An Act of Parliament, commanding us to do a certain Thing, if it has any Validity, is a *Tax* upon us for the Expence that accrues in complying with it; and for this Reaſon, I believe, every Colony on the Continent, that choſe to give a Mark of their Reſpect for *Great-Britain*, in complying with the Act relating to the Troops, cautiouſly avoided the Mention of that Act, leſt their Conduct ſhould be attributed to its ſuppoſed Obligation.

The Matter being thus ſtated, the Aſſembly of *New-York* either had, or had not, a Right to refuſe Submiſſion to that Act. If they had, and I imagine no *American* will ſay they had not, then the Parliament had *no Right* to compel them to execute it. If they had not *this Right*, they had *no Right* to puniſh them for not executing it; and therefore *no Right* to ſuſpend their Legiſlation, which is a Puniſhment. In Fact, if the People of *New-York* cannot be legally taxed but by their own Repreſentatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the Privilege of making Laws, only for inſiſting on that excluſive Privilege of Taxation. If they may be legally deprived in ſuch a Caſe, of the Privilege of making Laws, why may they not, with equal Reaſon, be deprived of every other Privilege? Or why may not every Colony be treated in the ſame Manner, when any of them ſhall dare to deny their Aſſent to any Impoſitions, that ſhall be directed? Or what ſignifies the Repeal of the *Stamp Act*, if theſe Colonies are to loſe their *other* Privileges, by not tamely ſurrendering *that* of Taxation?

There is one Conſideration ariſing from this Suſpenſion, which is not generally attended to, but ſhews its Importance very clearly. It was not *neceſſary* that this Suſpenſion ſhould be cauſed by an Act of Parliament. The Crown might have reſtrained the Governor of *New-York*, even from calling the Aſſembly together, by its Prerogative in the Royal Governments. This Step, I ſuppoſe, would have been taken, if the Conduct of the Aſſembly of *New-York* had been regarded as an Act of Diſobedience *to the Crown alone*; but it is regarded as an Act of "Diſobedience to the Authority of the BRITISH LEGISLATURE." This gives the Suſpenſion a Conſequence vaſtly more affecting. It is a Parliamentary Aſſertion of the *ſupreme Authority* of the *Britiſh* Legiſlature over theſe Colonies in *the Point of Taxation*, and is intended to COMPEL *New-York* into a Submiſſion to that Authority. It ſeems therefore to me as much a Violation of the Liberties of the People of that Province, and conſequently of all theſe Colonies, as if the Parliament had ſent a Number of Regiments to be quartered upon them till they ſhould comply. For it is evident, that the Suſpenſion is meant as a Compulſion; and the *Method* of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the Sight of red Coats, and the Hearing of Drums, would have been moſt alarming; becauſe People are generally more influenced by their Eyes and Ears, than by their Reaſon. But whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the Matter, muſt perceive that a dreadful Stroke is aimed at the Liberty of theſe Colonies. I ſay, of theſe Colonies; for the Cauſe of *one* is the Cauſe of *all*. If the Parliament may lawfully deprive *New-York* of any of *her* Rights, it may deprive any, or all the other Colonies of *their* Rights; and nothing can poſſibly ſo much encourage ſuch Attempts, as a mutual Inattention to the Intereſts of each other. *To divide, and thus to deſtroy*, is the firſt political Maxim in attacking thoſe, who are powerful by their Union. He certainly is not a wiſe Man, who folds his Arms, and repoſes himſelf at home, viewing, with Unconcern, the Flames that have invaded his Neighbour's Houſe, without uſing any Endeavours to extinguiſh them. When Mr. *Hampden*'s Ship Money Cauſe, for *Three Shillings* and *Four Pence*, was tried, all the People of *England*, with anxious Expectation, intereſted themſelves in the important Deciſion; and when the ſlighteſt Point, touching the Freedom of *one* Colony, is agitated, I earneſtly wiſh, that *all the reſt* may, with equal Ardour, ſupport their Siſter. Very much may be ſaid on this Subject; but, I hope, more at preſent is unneceſſary.

With Concern I have obſerved, that *two* Aſſemblies of this Province have ſat and adjourned, without taking any Notice of this Act. It may perhaps be aſked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no Means fond of inflammatory Meaſures; I deteſt them. I ſhould be ſorry that any thing ſhould be done, which might juſtly diſpleaſe our Sovereign, or our Mother Country: But a firm, modeſt Exertion of a free Spirit, ſhould never be wanting on public Occaſions. It appears to me, that it would have been ſufficient for the Aſſembly, to have ordered our Agents to repreſent to the King's Miniſters, their Senſe of the ſuſpending Act, and to pray for its Repeal. Thus we ſhould have borne our Teſtimony againſt it; and might therefore reaſonably expect that, on a like Occaſion, we might receive the ſame Aſſiſtance from the other Colonies.

A FARMER.

* *Nov.* 5.

Concordia Res parvæ creſcunt.
Small Things grow great by Concord.

* *The Day of King* WILLIAM *the Third's Landing.*

BOSTON, *November* 23.

THE inhabitants of this metropolis ſtill perſevere in their reſolution to diſcourage the uſe of foreign ſuperfluities as the only means of ſaving the country from impending ruin.---The inhabitants met by adjournment on Friday laſt; the gentlemen appointed to obtain ſubſcriptions reported, and it appeared that great part of the freeholders had ſubſcribed.---The ſubſcription rolls are daily filling up at the Town Clerk's office, where they were ordered to be lodged for that purpoſe.----At the ſame meeting it was voted to give their repreſentatives inſtructions reſpecting their conduct at this criſis.

AT a Town Meeting held in this town the 20th inſtant, wherein the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; preſided as moderator, the inhabitants took into conſideration the ill conduct of ſome evil minded perſons, tending to excite tumults and diſorders, and unanimouſly voted their abhorrence of any ſuch meaſures, and that they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve peace and good order.----On this occaſion the moderator made a ſpeech to the following purpoſe.----"THAT many people ſeemed to have blended two things together in their minds, which were totally diſtinct.---That is, the duties laid upon many articles imported, and the office of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, as though the commiſſioners had occaſioned thoſe duties, and that we muſt get rid of the latter, in order to avoid the former.---That it was abſurd to ſuppoſe that the commiſſioners had the leaſt hand or influence in laying or procuring thoſe duties.---That we had from the firſt, and for a long courſe of time, acknowledged the authority of the cuſtom houſe officers appointed by the crown, and ſent among us.----That we had often deſired the eſtabliſhment of a board of commiſſioners in the plantations, and complained, that for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoyed; who, if oppreſſed by any undue ſeverities of the ſubordinate officers, might have immediate redreſs by application to that board, which we could not, by reaſon of our diſtance.---That we ought therefore to conſider the eſtabliſhment of that board here as a favour, and of great advantage, and treat the commiſſioners with all due reſpect.---That if the duties were thought burthenſome, and we had juſt reaſon to complain of them, we ought to behave like men, and uſe the proper and legal meaſures to obtain redreſs.---That the means were in our power; acceſs to the throne was always open; that there was no doubt, but our humble and dutiful petitions and remonſtrances would ſooner or later be heard, and meet with ſucceſs, if ſupported by juſtice and reaſon.---But let our burthens be ever ſo heavy, or our grievances ever ſo great, no poſſible circumſtances, though ever ſo oppreſſive, could be ſuppoſed ſufficient to juſtify private tumults and diſorders, either to our conſciences before God, or legally before men.---That our forefathers, in the beginning of the reign of Charles I. for 15 years together, were continually offering up prayers to their God, and petitions to their King, for the redreſs of grievances, before they would betake themſelves to any forceable meaſures.---That to inſult and tear each other in pieces, was to act like madmen, and would have no tendency to obtain redreſs of any of our grievances, if we had any to complain of.---That it was obſervable, that during the courſe of the revolution which placed King William on the throne, there were no tumults or diſorder, and when the whole city of London was in motion, only a ſingle ſilver ſpoon was ſtolen, and that they ſhewed ſuch reſentment to this, as immediately to hang up the perſon who was guilty of the theft."

Upon the whole, he concluded by recommending a quiet and proper behaviour, and that the inhabitants of the town would ſhew their diſlike and abhorrence of all tumults and diſorders, and do all in their power to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates in preſerving peace and good order.

This ſpeech was much to his honour, and greatly applauded, and it is thought would have a very good effect.---The conduct of the gentlemen ſelect-men on this occaſion was alſo greatly applauded.

We hear that ſome Days ago, the Honourable HENRY HULTON, JOHN TEMPLE, WILLIAM BURCH, and CHARLES PAXTON, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in AMERICA, took the Oath of Office; and laſt Tueſday they held a Board of Cuſtoms at Mr. Deblois's great Room in Hanover-ſtreet.

The Veſſel that was caſt away at Duxbury, in a violent Storm, as lately mentioned in the Papers, was a Sloop from Stonington, in Connecticut, bound for this Port, and ſailed from thence the 24th of laſt Month, with a valuable Cargoe, particularly 3000 Weight of Cheeſe, all made and ſhipped by Mr. John Iriſh, of Stonington, and the Friday after ſhe ſailed was ſtove to Pieces among the Rocks; the Veſſel, Cargoe, and every Soul on board periſhed, viz. Thomas Griffin, Maſter, Jonathan Babcock, James Miner, John Iriſh, and two others, whoſe Names we have not yet learnt.

Since our laſt the towns of Charleſtown and Dedham have unanimouſly entered into the new meaſures, reſpecting œconomy and manufactures, and their ſubſcription rolls are filling up faſt.

We hear that the brig Content, Alexander Welſh, maſter, belonging to Piſcataqua, was caſt away the 30th of laſt month, upon the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, and will be entirely loſt, with all the cargoe, but the people are ſaved.

Laſt Wedneſday night a ſloop, belonging to this place, coming from the eaſtward with a load of lumber, and a ſchooner from Newfoundland, with about 30 paſſengers on board, were both caſt away on Hampton Beach, and the veſſels loſt, but the people's lives ſaved.

The ſame night, being very dark, and exceeding ſtormy, a brig from Monti Chriſto, bound in to Marblehead (to which place ſhe belonged) was drove aſhore on Eagle-Iſland, at the entrance of that harbour, where ſhe ſoon beat to pieces, and all the people periſhed:---She had before been in at the Vineyard, and taken a pilot on board, at which place the maſter left her to his care, and came round from thence by land.

PROVIDENCE, November 21.

Upon the Recommendation of the Town Council, and others, in Conſequence of a Letter from the Select Men of Boſton to that Board, the Town Clerk's Warrant is iſſued for calling a Town Meeting on Wedneſday next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, for entering into ſome effectual Meaſures for promoting Induſtry, Oeconomy and Manufactures. The Town, it is thought, will generally attend, and exert themſelves for bringing about the grand Purpoſes of their Meeting, as the Conſequences of the vaſt Imports of Superfluities, and ſuch Goods as may be fabricated here, with the Effects of certain new Regulations, begin to be ſenſibly felt.

One Day this Week a Number of Ladies, upon an Afternoon's Viſit, at a Friend's Houſe, appeared dreſſed principally in the Manufactures of this Colony, and without Ribbons. They were genteelly treated by the Lady of the Houſe (who was in the ſame Habit) with ſuitable Refreſhments, although Tea was excluded. It is hoped this Example of Oeconomy will be followed.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

To his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

The Humble Addreſs of the Council of the Province of New-York.

May it pleaſe Your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of the Province of New-York, beg Leave to return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Speech.

The Miſchiefs of an uncertain Juriſdiction are ſo obvious, and the conteſted Partition between this and the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay has been ſuch a Source of Diſtreſs and Confuſion, that the ill Succeſs of the late Negotiations for the Settlement of a temporary Line, gives us a very ſenſible Concern.

Being utterly averſe to the Continuance of theſe tedious deſtructive Animoſities, and willing to encourage the moſt diſtant Hopes of a friendly Accommodation between the two Provinces, we are ready to concur with your Excellency in every juſt and reaſonable Meaſure to bring this important Matter to a deſirable iſſue, and ſhall exert ourſelves to prevent all Diſorders that may be either detrimental to the Subject, or diſhonourable to Government.

Confiding in your Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and the Welfare of the Province, and being ourſelves animated with the ſame laudable Deſigns, permit us to aſſure your Excellency of our chearful, ready and unanimous Aid in the Buſineſs of this Seſſion.

By Order of the Council,

DAN. HORSMANDEN, Speaker.

Council Chamber, New-York,
20th November, 1767.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs, and for your Readineſs in concurring with me to promote his Majeſty's Service, and the Benefit of the Province.

To his Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame:

The Humble Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony.

May it pleaſe Your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, return your Excellency our hearty Thanks for your Speech.

We readily embrace every opportunity of teſtifying, both by Words and Actions, our Attachment to his Majeſty our moſt gracious Sovereign, gratefully acknowledge the Bleſſings we owe to his Protection, and eſteem ourſelves happy in the Liberties ſecured to us by the Britiſh Conſtitution. At the ſame time the Act of Parliament your Excellency has laid before us gives us no little Concern, ſince by it we find, that notwithſtanding the many Exertions of our utmoſt Abilities, within our Sphere, to ſerve his Majeſty, and render effectual whatever has been undertaken for the Glory of his Crown, and the Extention of his Dominions, We have, through Miſapprehenſions, which our great Diſtance would not ſuffer us to prevent, moſt innocently fallen under the Diſpleaſure of the Britiſh Parliament: But we are fortunate in this, that our Zeal for his Majeſty, ever inclining us rather to burthen ourſelves, than to give the leaſt Diſturbance to the Peace of his Government, has, on a former Requiſition of your Excellency, induced us to make ſo ample a Proviſion for the Quartering his Majeſty's Forces in this Colony, as muſt take away any Scruple your Excellency might otherwiſe have to concur with us in ſuch Things as the public Good of this Colony may require: We ſhall therefore with Alacrity proceed to the Conſideration of the important Matters recommended in your Excellency's Speech.

Senſible of the Expedience of ſettling a Line of Juriſdiction between this Colony and that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the Boundaries of the ſeveral Counties of this Colony, we ſhall be ready to do whatever Juſtice requires, and is incumbent on us, to effect ſuch uſeful Purpoſes.

And as we are thoroughly convinced of your Excellency's Attention to, and Zeal for his Majeſty's Service; whatever you ſhall further recommend to us during the Courſe of this Seſſion, will have its due Weight. By order of the General Aſſembly,

W. NICOLL, Speaker.

Aſſembly-Chamber, City of New-York,
November 23d, 1767.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

"Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

"I Return you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs: The Declarations contained in it of Loyalty and Attachment to his "Majeſty's Perſon and Government, do Honour to this Houſe, "and at the ſame time reflect it with Luſtre on thoſe they re-"preſent."

On Wedneſday Afternoon, Captain Fullerton, in a Snow, arrived here in 34 Days from Coracoa. He brings no News,---only ſays, there are very bad Markets, and no Money.

Capt. Hayt, who arrived here laſt Week from the Bay, as mentioned in our laſt, left at that Place, the Captains Hore, Hall, and Hammond, of London; and Captain Joſeph Laurence, belonging to this Place; which, with one or two others, were all the Veſſels that were in the Bay, when he came away, and Logwood very plenty: The 8th Inſt. in Lat. 34: 15, in Soundings, Capt. Hayt ſaw ſeveral Flour Barrels, and Spars, floating round him.

Captain Gwin, in ſeven Weeks from Cork, arrived here Friday laſt, and met with extreme bad Weather on the Paſſage: He ſpoke with only two Veſſels on the Voyage, both Frenchmen, bound to Old France: Captain Nicholſon, in a Schooner belonging to Philadelphia, ſailed from Cork for Halifax, the Day before Captain Gwin, and a Brig, of and for Philadelphia, was to ſail the Day after him.

Friday Morning alſo came up, Capt. Hall, in 14 Weeks from Newcaſtle, having met with terrible Weather, being blown three Times off the Coaſt: The 23d of October, in Lat. 38: 18, Long. 56, he ſpoke with a Ship from London, bound for New-London, three Weeks out; and the 19th Inſtant, 34 Leagues from Sandy-Hook, he ſpoke with Captain Farlow, in a Sloop from this Port, bound for the Weſt-Indies, all well on board both Veſſels.

Capt. Gibbs, in 42 Days from the Muſqueto-Shore, informs us, That on the 17th Inſt. off the Havannah, he ſpoke with the Ship Nancy, Captain Yates, from the Bay, bound for London, who had ſprung a Leak, but was refuſed Admittance with his Ship into the Harbour of Havannah, and was not permitted even to land out of his Boat; he acquainted Captain Gibbs, that 10 ſail of the Line lay ready rigged in the Harbour, when he was there; and that he propoſed to bear away for South-Carolina, or ſome other Port on the Continent.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

On Tueſday, the 24th ult. about One o'Clock in the Morning, died ſuddenly, at her late Dwelling-houſe in Arch-ſtreet, Mrs. SUSANNA ASHETON, Relict of RALPH ASHETON, Eſq; late of this City, in the 66th Year of her Age: And on Thurſday Evening her Remains were attended to Chriſt Church by a great Number of the moſt reſpectable Inhabitants, and there interred with thoſe of her late Huſband, and others of the Family. The natural Chearfulneſs of her Diſpoſition, heightened and improved by unaffected Piety, and conſtant Affiance in the Goodneſs and Love of GOD, rendered her an agreeable Companion; the Openneſs of her Heart, and Readineſs to oblige, recommended her as a Friend; and the Ardour of parental Affection, greatly endeared her to her Family.---Neither elated in Proſperity, nor depreſſed by Afflictions, ſhe bore them both with that Equanimity, which is characteriſtic of true Fortitude.---She lived beloved, and died lamented.

‡ POPE.

The NEWRY PACKET, Captain HOOD, sails on Saturday next for Dublin.

Saturday last the Ship London Packet, Captain Cook, arrived here from Barbados; on the 17th ult. in Lat. 35:22, Long. 68, he spoke a Ship, Captain Campbell, from Rotterdam for Virginia, eight Weeks out; and on the 21ſt, in Lat. 38:14, he ſpoke a Sloop, Capt. Carliſle, from New-York for St. Euſtatia, out 4 Days, all well in both Veſſels.---On the 22d, about 15 Leagues from Cape-Henlopen, as he was lying to in a violent Gale of Wind at N. W. he carried away the Head of his Mizen-maſt, when the Top-maſt fell on the Deck, but happily no Body received any Hurt. And on the 26th, about 10 Leagues from the Capes, he met with Captain Meredith, in a Sloop, belonging to York in Virginia, who, the Sunday before, had been up our Bay as far as the Brandywine, and come to Anchor, but a hard Northweſter coming on, his Veſſel ſtruck ſeveral Times, beat off her Rudder, ſtove in the Counter, and after loſing her Boat, and both Anchors, was drove out to Sea full of Water, but being loaded with Cedar, it kept her from ſinking.---Captain Cook took the People on board, with her Proviſions, Water, &c. and towed the Sloop ſeveral Hours, till he put a Pilot on board her, together with the People, and the Weather being moderate, he left them a few Miles from Cape-May, ſtanding in for a Harbour.

Captain Woods, from Monſerrat, adviſes, that Captain Walker, in a Schooner, from Boſton bound to Surriname, with Horſes, &c. was overſet in a violent Gale of Wind, on the 11th of September, in Lat. 31, but by cutting away her Maſts ſhe righted a little, and afterwards her Quarter-Deck blowing up, ſhe ſwam upright; in this Condition the Captain and Crew (except one Man who was drowned) remained on the Wreck, in the greateſt Diſtreſs, for 34 Days, when they were providentially met with by Captain Snell, of New-York, who took them up, and carried them into St. Euſtatia, the 22d of October.

Captain Callender, from St. Kitts, on the 20th ult. about 40 Leagues from our Capes, ſpoke the Snow King George, Captain Potts, of and from this Port for Alexandria, out 24 Hours, all well. On the 22d Captain Callender came to Anchor on the lower Part of the Brown, when a hard Gale of Wind came on at N. W. in which the Veſſel drove till ſhe was between three and four Leagues without the Cape, where ſhe brought up, and rid out the Gale, without any Damage.

By Captain Bulkley, in 7 Weeks from Liſbon, we learn, that the Count de la Lippe, Generaliſſimo of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Troops, having been ſent on an important Negotiation to the Britiſh Court, lately returned from thence; that the Reſult of his Embaſſy remained a Secret, but the Portugueſe appeared extremely apprehenſive of a War with Great-Britain, as their Court did not ſeem inclined to pay the Sum demanded by the Engliſh, or to adjuſt, in a proper Manner, the Differences ſubſiſting between the two Courts.---That Advice was received at Liſbon, of the Portugueſe having retaken a Place in the Brazils, which the Spaniards had made themſelves Maſters of in the late War.---That a Regiſter Ship was daily expected at Liſbon from the Brazils, with a great Quantity of Caſh.---And that a Portugueſe Viceroy, from the Eaſt-Indies, on his Arrival at Liſbon, was immediately arreſted, and confined in a ſtrong Caſtle, without being permitted to ſee his Friends or Relations; the Cauſe of which was not publickly known.

Captain Bulkley further adviſes, that there was not one Veſſel at Liſbon from this Continent when he ſailed; and that Capt. Waſdale, for this Place, ſailed a few Days before him.---On the ninth of laſt Month, in Lat. 33:37, Long. 58, he ſpoke a Brig from this Port for Madeira, but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn the Maſter's Name; on the 17th, in Lat. 37:28, Long. 68:30, he ſpoke two Brigs from New-London, one bound to Barbados, the other to Antigua, two Days out, all well; and on the 25th, about 15 Leagues from our Capes, he ſaw a Ship and a Snow, lying to, which he imagined were bound in here.

By Captain Moon, from Newbern, in North-Carolina, we learn, that the Brig mentioned to have been drove aſhore there, with ſeveral other Veſſels, in the Gale of the 16th of October laſt, has ſince been got off, by taking out her Cargoe, cutting away her Maſts, and getting light Veſſels to buoy her up; but as they had blowing Weather almoſt all the Time he was there, it was thought the other Veſſels could not be got off again.---Captain Moon ſaw a Schooner about two Leagues diſtant from him as he came out, which he took to be Capt. Mills, from this Port, bound in there.

From Lewes-Town we learn, that on the 21ſt ult. a ſmall Schooner put in there, with two Men in her, which proved to be the ſame that was mentioned in No. 2030 of this Paper, under the Boſton Head, to be run away with from the Iſle of Shoals; the Men are in Cuſtody, and the Veſſel ſecured for the Owner.---They ſay the Schooner belongs to Mr. George How, of Portſmouth, in New-England, and that they were blown by contrary Winds into our Bay.

On Monday Evening, between Five and Six o'Clock, a Perſon was ſtopped at the upper End of Market-ſtreet, near the Race Ground, by a Man, who preſented a Piſtol, and demanded his Money; upon his replying he had no Money about him, he ordered him to give him his Pocket Book, with which he made off.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. *Captains Harris and Edey, at Barbados.*
From Virginia. *Captains Cook and Mudie, at Barbados.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Patience, W. Ward, Sloop Two Brothers, J. Evans, and Schooner Betſy, J. Whitney, from N. Carolina. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, N. York. Snow Bachelor, R. Bulkley, Liſbon. Sloop Elizabeth, P. Bears, Boſton. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, Monſerrat. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Barbados. Schooner Kenſington, F. Moon, N. Carolina. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, from Virginia.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Perry, M. Coghlan, Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, and Ship Sally and Patty, W. Sutton, for Liſbon. Ship Hope, J. Roſs, Antigua. Ship Eleanor, J. Montgomery, Cadiz. Brig Suſanna, T. Moore, and Brig Catherine, J. Bowles, Weſt Indies. Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, Gibraltar. Brig Diſpatch, B. Carman, and Brig Nancy, T. Leech, St. Kitts. Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, Barcelona. Brig Lovely Charlotte, T. Sampſon, Penſacola. Ship Charming Mary, J. Simmons, Cork and Waterford. Sloop Elizabeth, P. Bears, Boſton. Schooner Kenſington, F. Moon, for N. Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Dove, A. Lowell, Brig Hawke, T. Morton, and Schooner Raven, T. Coffin, to Boſton. Brig Rachel, S. Smith, Grenades. Ship Hibernia, W. Keith, and Brig Concord, J. Volans, Briſtol. Brig Mercury, R. Moore, St. Kitts. Schooner Pine-grove, J. Wilſon, and Brig Greyhound, J. Eldridge, Maryland. Sloop Three Friends, W. Wyer, Newberry, N. E. Sloop John, S. Hutchings, Madeira. Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Cadiz. Brig Hope, T. Batſon, Schooner Barbados, J. Barry, and Ship Ann and Dorothy, W. Greenway, Barbados. Brig Jenny, A. Golly, North-Carolina. Schooner Betſy, C. Biddle, Liſbon. Snow Sally, E. Spain, South-Carolina. Brig Thomas, J. Lake, Ship Britannia, S. Bull, and Sloop Mary, J. Forreſt, Jamaica. Sloop Delaware, S. Starbuck, Nantucket.*

Juſt imported from London, by Captain KEAIS, and to be ſold by DAVID HALL, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

BOERHAAVE's Aphoriſms, with Van Swieten's Notes, 14 Vols. Boerhaave's Inſtitutions, with Haller's Notes, 6 Vols. and Boerhaave's Chemiſtry, and Materia Medica; Hale's Works; Hoffman on Mineral Waters; Hillary on the Diſeaſes of the Weſt-Indies; Haller's Primæ Liniæ Phyſiologiæ; London and Lewis's Diſpenſatories; London Medical Obſervations and Enquiries; Monroe's Oſteology; Quincey's Lexicon; and Van Swieten's Receipts for the Army. Alſo Ferguſon's Lectures on Mechanics; Annual Regiſter for 1766; The 36th Volume of the Monthly Review; Martin's Philoſophy; Sharpe's Letters; Price's Carpentry; Copperplate Slips; a Collection of ſingle Plays, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtout, healthy, active NEGROE MAN, who is a good Miller, and not ſold for any Fault. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL SHAW, Miller, near Cheſter. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, (Price One Shilling, or Nine Shillings a Dozen)

THE Hiſtory of JOSEPH, a Poem, in Ten Books; by a Female Hand. To which is added, The HERMIT, a Poem: And an Eſſay on the CREATION.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1767.

THE MEMBERS of the Philadelphia Contributionſhip, for inſuring of Houſes from Loſs by Fire, are deſired to meet, at the Court-Houſe, on Friday the 11th Day of this Inſtant, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, to conſider of an Application for getting the Members of ſaid Contributionſhip incorporated.

By Order of the Directors,
ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

To be LETT, on moderate Terms,

THE convenient CELLARS, lately occupied by Samuel Neave, for Wine Stores, under the Dwelling-Houſe of Doctor MORGAN, whereof a conſiderable Part is above Ground, and they are well floored with Plank, which renders them extremely commodious for ſtoring Wine, Rum, Sugar, or any other heavy Goods. Enquire of the Doctor, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet.

To be SOLD by
Captain JOHN SIBBALD,
at his Houſe, oppoſite the New-Market,

OLD MADEIRA WINE, beſt JAMAICA SPIRIT, and ARRACK, Wholeſale and Retail. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT GIRL's Time, who has near five Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of PETER SUTTER, in Strawberry Alley. †

N. B. The ſaid Peter Sutter keeps a Public Houſe of good Entertainment; where all thoſe who are ſo kind as to give him their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On Friday, the 18th of this inſt. December, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A LOT of Ground, near Shippen-ſtreet, 19 Feet front, on Front-ſtreet, and 70 Feet deep, bounded on the North by a Houſe and Lot of Captain Moore's, and on the South by a Houſe and Lot of the Widow Clark's, and nearly oppoſite Captain Meaſe's Garden, in Southwark.

Alſo a Brick Houſe, and Lot, in Southwark aforeſaid, 15 Feet front, on George-ſtreet, and 98 Feet deep, with the Privilege of a 3 Feet Alley, bounded, on the North, by Ground of Francis Trumble's, and on the South, by a Houſe and Lot of Nathaniel Iriſh's, the Houſe two Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, with a Piazza, Kitchen, and ſundry other Conveniencies. The Title indiſputable. For further Particulars, enquire of JOHN HART, Vendue Maſter, in Southwark.

Cheſter, November 24, 1767.

WHEREAS by virtue of a writ of Capias ad Reſpondendum, iſſued out of the court of Common Pleas for the county of Cheſter, a certain MATTHEW FRAIM, a horſe jockey, was arreſted, and made his eſcape from the officer: Now this to give notice, that any perſon who will ſecure ſaid Matthew Fraim, and deliver him up to the goal of this county, ſhall receive Six Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me the ſubſcriber. Said Fraim is of a middle ſize, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, of a freſh complexion, full eyed, and fair haired; had on, when he went away, an old brown ſurtout, a light coloured ſtrait coat, an old dark ſnuff coloured velvet jacket, and leather breeches; he is ſuppoſed to have gone to Virginia, where he has his reſidence. §

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Hill Town, Bucks County, an indented Servant Girl, named Nancy Boylen, of a middle Stature, and freſh Complexion; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſhort white Linen Gown, ſtriped red and yellow Camblet Petticoat, and a blue and white Cotton Ditto, a ſpotted Lawn Cap, and a Handkerchief with a flowered Border; ſhe was lately bought out of the Goal of Philadelphia, and ſerved her firſt Time with the Subſcriber, and has the Indenture with her, by which it is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures her in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by William Graham, at the Sign of the Black-Horſe in Market-Street, Philadelphia; or the Subſcriber, living in Hill-Town, Bucks County. † THOMAS JONES.

N. B. Perhaps ſhe may change her Name, and call herſelf Nancy Cameron.

TO BE SOLD,

BY publie Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Monday next, the 7th Inſtant, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening,

The SHIP HOPE,
ANTHONY MARSHALL,
Commander;

With all her Tackle, Furniture and Apparel, as per Inventory, as ſhe now lies at Joſeph Sims's Wharff. November 28, 1767. § 1 w.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed from Charles-Town, in the County of Cheſter, where he lately kept a Public Houſe, to the Sign of the Black-Horſe in Market-Street, Philadelphia, oppoſite the Sign of the Conneſtogoe-Waggon, where he now keeps a Public Houſe of Entertainment, and is determined to keep the beſt of Hay, has good Yard-room and Stabling, and will uſe the utmoſt of his Endeavours to give Satisfaction to all thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by their Friend and humble Servant,

¶ WILLIAM GRAHAM.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living in Trenton, in the Province of New-Jerſey, on Saturday the 20th of November laſt, the two following Servent Men, viz. Henry Simons, a Taylor by Trade, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, has ſhort curled Hair, much like a Mulatto; had on, when he went away, a turned Serge Coat, with Buttonholes on both Sides, an Olive coloured Velvet Jacket half worn, Snuff coloured Breeches, a Pair of new double ſoaled Shoes, and took with him one Shirt, one Pair of Stockings, &c. The other named James Gillcreace, a Shoemaker, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, is much pock-marked, very talkative, and ſtoops much in his walk; had on, a Felt Hat, a new light coloured Frize Coat, lappelled, with round Metal Buttons, a blue Jacket; took with him two Shirts, and two Pair of Breeches, one Pair Leather, and the other black Everlaſting, Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of half worn Shoes. They are both native Iriſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Runaways, ſo as their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward for both, or Four Dollars for each, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by CONRAD KOTTS, RICHARD BORDEN. ♁

RUN away, on the 25th ult. from the Subſcriber, living at the Yellow Springs, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Thomas Haggerty, ſpeaks very much with the Brogue; had on, when he went away, a Pair of white Pluſh Breeches, white Flannel Jacket, with ſeveral Patches on it, and a blue Ditto, with Sleeves, black ribbed Stockings, darned with white Yarn, a very ragged Shirt, and Shoes without Heels. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

GEORGE MAXTON. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
On the 8th Day of December inſtant, at the old Alms-Houſes, in the City of Philadelphia,

ALL the ſaid Houſes, or ſuch of them as interfere with the Street or Alley, intended to be laid open through that Square of Ground. Alſo all the Poſt and Rail Fences, Out-Houſes, and Board-Fences on the ſaid Square. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, when Attendance will be there given, by the Managers of the Contributions for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, and the Conditions of Sale more particularly made known.

N. B. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſaid Houſes, or any of them, may be accommodated, on eaſy Terms, with very commodious Lots of Ground in the ſame Square, by applying to the ſaid Managers.

Imported, and to be ſold by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
At his Houſe in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Fourth-ſtreet and the State-Houſe, and at his Store on the Weſt Side of Front-ſtreet, about Half Way between the London Coffee-Houſe and Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

BEST ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, where Millers, and others, who are not ſkilled in chuſing Boulting Cloths, may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, ſuitable for every Branch of the Boulting Buſineſs, with Directions for fixing, and uſing the ſame, if deſired, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting Cloths. Alſo a few Pair of extraordinary good Cologne and French Bur Millſtones, and old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogſhead, or Quarter Caſk, at very low Prices.

RUN away, on the 30th of November laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Iriſh Servant Man, named THOMAS CARRELTON, aged 21 Years, by Trade a Shoemaker, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a pale Countenance, his Face pretty full of Pimples, has long black Hair, tied behind, grey Eyes, he is fond of ſtrong Drink, and ſtammers in his Speech, when he hath taken too much; had on, an old Check Shirt, a light blue-grey Cloth Coat, with blue Lining, Leather Breeches, old Cloth coloured Waiſtcoat, black Stockings, old Shoes, and an old Beaver Hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by SAMUEL CHEESMAN.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of December inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in Richmond townſhip, Berks county, bounded by lands of Henry Artley, Michael Heſler, and others, on which is erected a forge, ſaw-mill, and griſt-mill; late the property of Frederick Delaplank; ſeized and taken in execution, by JASPER SCULL, Sheriff. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 21 Years old, has had the Small-pox, Duty paid, an honeſt and ſober Fellow, ſold for want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

TAKEN or let out of a Paſture near this City, on the 19th of laſt Month, two HORSES; one a large dark bay, about 16 Hands high, his near hind Foot white, with a white Spot on his near Shoulder, about as big as a Man's Finger Nail, paces a ſlow Travel, trots and hand-gallops well, and was ſhod all round. The other almoſt black, about 15 Hands high, paces, and trots ſome; has a ſmall Star, and is a little long-ſided, about ten Years old, and was ſhod all round. Whoever will bring ſaid Horſes to the Subſcribers, living in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either, and reaſonable Charges, paid by DANIEL OFFLEY, or WILLIAM CLIFTON. ¶

RUN away, on the 26th of November, from the Subſcriber, living at Glouceſter, a Mulattoe Man, named Cornelius Gollahon, about 24 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a white ſpotted Jacket, new Leather Breeches, with Strings, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mulattoe, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM HUGG. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon, 100 acres of patented land, having good houſes, orchard, and meadow thereon, together with ſundry other valuable improvements, being pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Yellow Breeches Creek, in Allen townſhip, about ten miles from the town of Carliſle; late the property of Chriſtian Swartz; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOHN HOLMES, Sheriff.

N. B. The ſame day will be ſold by the ſaid Chriſtian Swartz, 100 acres of exceeding rich land, lying in York county, and only parted from the firſt deſcribed tract of land by Yellow Breeches Creek. It is expected that one man will purchaſe both, as the two will make one very fine plantation. ‖

For LONDON,
The SHIP
LONDON PACKET,
James Cook,
Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, or ſaid Maſter. §4 W.

For BARBADOS,
The SHIP
MERCURY,
John Aſhmead,
MASTER;

Having one Half of her Cargoe on board, and will ſail with all poſſible Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, ſaid Maſter on board the Veſſel, now lying at Wiſhart and Edwards's Wharff, or at his Houſe, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

N. B. Said Maſſeys have for Sale, Barbados and Jamaica Sugars in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels, Coffee, Jamaica Spirit, and a few Thouſand Feet of Pine Boards. ‡

For LONDONDERRY,
The SHIP
NANCY,
Norman Harriſon Chevers,
Maſter;

A ſtout good veſſel, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will certainly ſail by the 20th of December inſtant at fartheſt, having the greateſt part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at the lower ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in the Great Valley, Tredifflin townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 154 acres, about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile from a griſt mill and two ſaw-mills, and is very handy to ſeveral houſes of worſhip; there is about one half cleared, the other is very well timbered, about ſeven acres of good watered meadow, and more might be eaſily made, with little or no trouble, as it only wants to be plowed; there is water plenty for about 10 acres all ſummer, and with little expence there might be a dam made to turn the water, which would water the meadow all winter; the fences in good repair. There is on the ſaid plantation a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a kitchen, barn, ſtable, cow-houſe, and ſheep-houſe; alſo a good draw-well of good water, near the door, a good ſpring, and houſe over it; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, that bears every year, a good lime ſtone quarry, and good kiln. The title is good, and the place may be entered on the firſt of April next, or ſooner, if required. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or to Mr. JOHN HOWARD, joyner, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. THOMAS CALVERT.

N. B. Part of the land is freſh limed. tbc 3 m.

ON peruſal of the Pennſylvania gazette, No. 2029, I obſerve a perſon, by the name of John Croker, horſe jockey, is adverti ſed by Henry Hains, as having a bond, penal bill, or ſome other piece of writing, for the amount of 42 l. lawful money of this province, which he holds, without ever giving value for ſaid bill, or other writing. In order to convince the public, I intend to commence a ſuit at law with ſaid Hains, and then I am certain I can prove, by good evidences, he has value to the amount of the ſum contained in ſaid writing; till then I deſire they will ſuſpend their judgment, which will oblige their humble ſervant, JOHN CROKER. ¶

STrayed away from the ſubſcribers, living in the borough of Briſtol, in or about the month of July laſt, two MILCH COWS, one ſpotted black and white; the other a black cow, with a white face, and a little white under her jaw; had a ſmall bell on. Whoever has taken up the ſaid cows, and will bring them to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive a Dollar reward for each, and all reaſonable charges, from JOSEPH ATKINSON, and WILLIAM ROBERTS. ¶

WHEREAS Richard Fawks, of Newtown, Cheſter county, on the 11th ult. did unjuſtly and artfully obtain a promiſſary note of hand from me the ſubſcriber, for the payment of Five Pounds currency, coming due ſome time hence; therefore theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignment on ſaid note, or if they have, I am determined not to pay the ſame, as I have received no value nor conſideration, and can prove ſaid note illegally obtained. WILLIAM BENSON. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, in the Borough of Lancaſter,

A Likely young NEGROE WENCH, about 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and is very healthy. She can do all Sorts of Houſe and Plantation Work, and is ſold for no Fault. Enquire of MATTHIAS SLOUGH. ¶

Philadelphia, November 25, 1767.

SALEM STAGE WAGGON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that AARON SILVER's Stage Waggon ſets out from Salem of a Third Day (or Tueſday) at 6 o' Clock in the Morning, the 15th Day of December next, and drives the ſame Day to William Cooper's Ferry, and ſtays there till Fifth Day, and then ſets out at 6 o'Clock, and drives the ſame Day to Salem again, and ſo continues to do the ſame every Week.

He carries Paſſengers, Goods, Wares and Lumbers, at the Rates following, viz,

Each Perſon that rides in the Stage Waggon, to pay Three Halfpence a Mile, and Goods, Wares and Lumbers, carried through, at Four Shillings and Three Pence a Hundred Weight, and ſo in Proportion to the Diſtance carried.

And all ſuch Things, as Cheſts, Trunks, Boxes, Bales, Bags or Budgets, ſhall be carried according to their Weight and Lumber. † AARON SILVER.

RUN away, the 17th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Paxton townſhip, Lancaſter county, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named James Murphey, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a good likely fellow, ſhort hair, of a fair complexion; had on, when he went away, a turned aſh coloured coat, with a ſmall cape, an old ſtamped flannel waiſtcoat, old blue pluſh breeches, and old tow trowſers, coarſe grey ſtockings, newly footed, and ſome old ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW STEPHEN.

N.B. All maſters of veſſels are requeſted not to carry off or conceal him at their peril. ¶

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of this province, intituled, an act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, the following tract of located and unimproved land, was duly valued and rated by the aſſeſſors of the county of Cheſter, at Five Pounds by the hundred, the property of Iſrael Pemberton in Philadelphia, viz. a tract of land, containing 1000 acres, ſituate in Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of James Hamilton, and others; and whereas the owner of ſaid tract of land hath neglected to pay the collector of the ſaid townſhip, the ſum of Three Pounds Fifteen Shillings, which, according to the ſaid valuation, was aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid land, as the proportion thereof for one year for ſaid tax by the act impoſed: We the commiſſioners of the county of Cheſter aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid act, do hereby give notice, that on the 4th day of March next, at the houſe of Stephen Anderſon, in Weſt Marlborough townſhip, we will expoſe to ſale, by way of public vendue, the above mentioned tract of located unimproved land, or ſuch part thereof, as will be ſufficient to anſwer ſaid tax, and all charges accruing, by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this 25th day of November, 1767. RICHARD BAKER, JOHN DAVIS, ROBERT PENNELL. ‡ 3 M.

WENT adrift from Caleb Newbold's Iſland (formerly by the name of Biddle's Iſland) a SCOW, with an anchor, and chain 40 odd feet long, has doors at each end to let down, with rings at each door, and arms for ſwivel oars, one of which is walnut, the other white-oak. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſcow, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM PULLEN, living at ſaid iſland. ¶

STRAYED away, the 11th of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, Joſiah Sherrald, a bay MARE, between 11 and 12 years old, with many ſaddle marks, has a blaze in her face, a trimmed mane, ſhort buſhy tail, not ſhod, one hind foot white, but not known which, a natural trotter, and very hard to be catched. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSIAH SHERRALD. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the Fourth Day of December next,

A Certain Tract of Land, and Plantation, ſituate in St. George's Hundred, and County of New-Caſtle, containing 170 Acres; alſo 12 Acres and 60 Perches of Meadow-Ground, on Silver-Run; alſo about 8 Acres of Meadow-Ground, on Auguſtine-Creek; alſo two Lots, containing 14 Acres and 54 Perches of Meadow-Ground; alſo one Acre of Faſt-Land, on Wolf-Iſland; alſo 7 Acres and 27 Perches of Meadow-Ground, above Wolf-Iſland aforeſaid; being Part of the Real Eſtate of James Piper, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, at 10 o'Clock, on the Premiſes, at which Time the Terms of Sale will be made known, by JOHN MERISS, and SUSANNA PIPER, Adminiſtrators.

By Order of the Orphan's Court,

RICHARD M'WILLIAM. Clerk. ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, by public Vendue, on Friday, the 4th Day of December next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a Tract of land, ſituate in Warwick Townſhip, Bucks County, containing 44 Acres, more or leſs; bounded by Lands of John Podds, Land late of John Griffiths, and York Road; there is on the Place a good Stone Houſe, and bearing Orchard; late the Property of Iſaac Lewis; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. ¶

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 8th Day of December next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, One Fourth Part of 140 Acres of Land, lying in Nockamixon Townſhip, Bucks County; late the Property of Alexander M'Ilroy; ſeized and taken in Execution, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living at Brox's Gap, in Auguſta County, two Servant Men, one named JOHN LAMB, by Trade a Taylor, of a middle Stature, about 30 Years of Age: Had on, when he went away, blue Cloaths, with White Metal Buttons. The other named WILLIAM JOHNSTON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and pretty luſty: Had on blue Cloaths alſo, ſhorter than Lamb's, an old Pair of Trowſers, old Shirt, and a Felt Hat. They came with Captain Cobourn, from London, and landed about two Weeks ago, and left him about ten Miles above York. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward, or Five Pounds for either of them, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by William Rolſton, at the Mohawk King, in Fifth-ſtreet, Matthias Buſh, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or JOHN GRATTAN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry them off, at their Peril. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcribers, are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, on or before the Firſt Day of January next, their ſeveral Bills, Bonds and Accounts, will, without Regard to Perſons, be delivered to an Attorney, in order to be put in Suit.

BAYNTON and WHARTON.

BAYNTON, WHARTON, and MORGAN.

CAME to the Plantation of JACOB SLOUGH, in Norriton, Philadelphia County, about the latter End of Auguſt, a red Calf, with a white Head. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have it again.

JACOB SLOUGH.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP MARQUIS of GRANBY, ARCHIBALD M'ILVAINE Maſter; Is now loading, and has great Part of her Cargoe engaged, and will ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed Ships. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or CONYNGHAM and NESBITT.

November 26, 1767.

FOR BELFAST.

The Ship NANCY, SAMUEL HANNAH, Maſter; WILL ſail by the 15th of December next. For Freight or Paſſage apply to WILLS and JACKSON, below the Draw-bridge, or to the ſaid Captain on board, at Meaſe's Wharff.

N. B. Said Wills and Jackſon have erected a compleat Sett of Works for cleaning Flaxſeed, in the Stores on Mr. Meaſe's Wharff, where they receive Seed to clean, and ſhall be obliged to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour them with their Buſineſs in that Way. They have for ſale, a few Barrels and Tierces of Iriſh Beef; likewiſe, Jamaica Spirits, in Hogſheads. §

For DUBLIN and BELFAST,

The SHIP PRINCE GEORGE,

Robert Beatty,

MASTER;

Will ſail with the firſt Flaxſeed Veſſels, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEIL and TOLBERT, or ſaid Maſter on board.

For NEWRY,

The BRIG FREE-MASON,

John Semple,

MASTER;

A ſtout new Veſſel, and has good Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail with all poſſible Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter, or to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME; who have for Sale, at their Store, the Corner of Walnut and Water-ſtreets, a large and neat Aſſortment of 10 and 11 Nail Linen Checks, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. 3-8ths Cotton and Linen Ditto, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Iriſh Linens, Manchester Cotton Velvets, Iriſh Poplins, and Silk Handkerchiefs. Alſo a few Groce of black Bottles, &c.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP ROSE, WILLIAM DYSART, Maſter; Will certainly ſail the 10th of December.

And for DUBLIN, The SHIP ROSANNA, PAUL COX, Maſter; Will certainly ſail the Fifth of December at furtheſt. For Freight or Paſſage in either, apply to ſaid Maſters at Stamper's Wharff, or to CARSAN, BARCLAY and MITCHELL; who have for Sale, Iriſh Beef, Roſe Butter, beſt Engliſh Cordage, Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 9; and two Anchors, about 1000 Weight each. They have alſo a neat Aſſortment of Cottons, Chints, printed Linens, Calicoes, Hoſiery, &c. which they will ſell on very reaſonable Terms. ¶

For BELFAST,

The SHIP PHILADELPHIA,

David M'Cutcheon,

MASTER;

Will ſaid the Beginning of December, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEIL and TOLBERT, or ſaid Maſter on board.

To be SOLD or LETT,

A VALUABLE BREW HOUSE, with all the utenſils in the borough of Lancaſter; for terms apply to John Barr, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia,

The 4 W. ALEXANDER STEDMAN.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, the 5th Day of December next, at LUDWIG KUHN's, Tavernkeeper, in Kenſington, two certain Ground or Yearly Rent Charges, one of 8l. per Annum, iſſuing out of a certain Lot of Ground, now in the Tenure of Catherine Wilbert. The other of 6l. iſſuing out of one other Lot, now in the Tenure of Conrad Ruſh. On each of theſe Lots is a good Dwelling-houſe, and other conſiderable Improvements.

Alſo two certain unimproved Lots, one containing in Length, on Duke-ſtreet, 380 Feet, and in Breadth, on Palmer and Cherry-ſtreets, 110 Feet. The other containing in Length, on Vienna-ſtreet, 233 Feet 6 Inches, and in Breadth, on Princeſtreet, 157 Feet.

Likewiſe to be ſold by private Sale, a certain Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, containing about 16 Acres, of which about 4 Acres is good improved Meadow Ground, joining Gunner's Creek. The ſaid Lots and Land ſituate in very pleaſant Parts of Kenſington. For Further Particulars, enquire of SAMUEL PALMER, or Mr. ALEXANDER ALLAIRE, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, where a Plan thereof may be ſeen.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable. The Vendue to begin at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon. 6

STRAYED away from Kenſington, Philadelphia County, on the 3d of October laſt, a black Mare, about 13 Hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before, a Piece broke out of one of her Hoofs, a hanging Mane, ſwitch Tail, about 9 Years old, with a Brand on her near Buttock F S. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Daniel Hathorn, near the Bridge, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Subſcriber, living near the Head of Cheſter River, in Kent County, Maryland, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by EDWARD COMEYGES. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the CORPORATION for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, and their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, that they are to meet on Wedneſday, the 16th Day of December next, at the Firſt Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe in this City, at Eleven of the Clock before Noon, to tranſact all ſuch Buſineſs as uſually comes under their Conſideration, at their general Meeting in the Fall of the Year; and in particular, to conſider ſome Applications to be made by ſome Miniſters on the Frontiers of this Province, by † FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 699 acres, lying in Towamenſing townſhip, Northampton county, between 70 and 80 miles diſtant from Philadelphia, in a good part of the country, and 3 miles from the weſtern branch of Delaware. The land is extraordinary good, 100 acres whereof is fine bottom-meadow, and 200 more may eaſily be made. There is ſuppoſed to be a valuable iron mine on ſaid land, a great quantity of ore lying upon the ſurface of the ground; likewiſe great conveniency for erecting water-works near ſaid mine, by a never failing ſtream from Mahoning Creek, which paſſes from one end to the other of ſaid land; it is alſo well timbered, and contains about 50 acres of the fineſt and talleſt pines any where to be found. There are alſo two deer lickings on it, where abundance of deer may be killed.

The title is good and indiſputable. The purchaſer, on paying half the money, may have time for the remainder, giving ſufficient ſecurity. For terms and further information, pleaſe to apply to Mr. Samuel Smith, merchant in Philadelphia, or Thomas Bourne, in Abington, where draughts of ſaid land may be ſeen. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

RUN away the 16th ult. from NATHAN DORSEY, on Elk Ridge, the following ſervant men, viz. Thomas Owens, an Iriſhman, about twenty five years of age, a ſtout well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, hath ſhort dark coloured hair, is pitted with the ſmall pox, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, a blue cloth jacket, without ſleeves, a brown holland jacket lapelled, black knit breeches, old thread ſtockings, and a pair of old yarn ditto, ribbed, a pair of old ſhoes, a felt hat, about half worn, one brown linen ſhirt, and one check linen ditto, and one pair of oznabrigs trowſers.

James Ridgely, a tall ſlim fellow, pale look, ſhort brown hair, has a large noſe and roguiſh look, can write a good hand, and will probably forge a paſs, had on a blue cloth coat, a white ſhirt, a brown country linen jacket, with pearl buttons, oznabrigs trowſers, a pair of pumps, and white thread ſtockings, they went in company with a tall ſlim fellow, who had red hair, and a grey wig; took with him a nankeen jacket, and white ſhirt, and oznabrigs trowſers; he is adverti ſed to have lately broke Queen Ann's Goal. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have a reward, if taken within 20 miles, of Forty Shillings, if in Arundel or Baltimore county, Three Pounds, if out of thoſe counties, and in the province, Five Pounds, and if out of the province, Ten Pounds for each, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN DEAVER, of Baltimore Town, or NATHAN DORSEY, on Elk Ridge. ⊕

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the ſaid ſervants will make to Philadelphia, as the ſaid Owens has a brother living there.

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December 10, 1767. NUMB. 2033

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER II.

Beloved Countrymen,

THERE is another late act of parliament, which appears to me to be unconſtitutional, and as deſtructive to the liberty of theſe colonies, as that mentioned in my laſt letter; that is, the act for granting the duties on paper, glaſs, *&c.*

The parliament unqueſtionably poſſeſſes a legal authority to *regulate* the trade of *Great-Britain*, and all her colonies. Such an authority is eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies; and neceſſary for the common good of all. He, who conſiders theſe provinces as ſtates diſtinct from the *Britiſh Empire*, has very ſlender notions of *juſtice*, or of their *intereſts*. We are but parts of a *whole*; and therefore there muſt exiſt a power ſomewhere, to preſide, and preſerve the connection in due order. This power is lodged in the parliament; and we are as much dependant on *Great-Britain*, as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over *every ſtatute* relating to theſe colonies, from their firſt ſettlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, till the *Stamp-Act* adminiſtration *.

* *For the ſatisfaction of the reader, recitals from the former acts of parliament relating to theſe colonies are added. By comparing theſe with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference in expreſſion and intention.*

The 12th Cha. *Chap.* 18, *which forms the foundation of the laws relating to our trade, by enacting that certain productions of the colonies ſhould be carried to* England *only, and that no goods ſhall be imported from the plantations but in ſhips belonging to* England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, *or the* Plantations, &c. *begins thus:* "For the increaſe of ſhipping, and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, *wherein, under the good providence and protection of* GOD, *the wealth, ſafety, and ſtrength of this kingdom is ſo much concerned,*" &c.

The 15th Cha. *II. Chap.* 7, *enforcing the ſame regulation, aſſigns theſe reaſons for it.* "*In regard his Majeſty's plantations, beyond the ſeas, are inhabited and peopled by his ſubjects of this his kingdom of* England; for the maintaining a greater correſpondence and kindneſs between them, *and keeping them in a firmer dependance upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it,* in the *vent of* Engliſh *woollen, and other manufactures and commodities,* rendering the navigation to and from the ſame more ſafe and cheap, *and making this kingdom a* ſtaple, *not only of the commodities of thoſe plantations, but alſo of the commodities of other countries and places* for the ſupplying of them; *and it being the* uſage *of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themſelves,*" &c.

The 25th Cha. *II. Chap.* 7, *made expreſſly* "for the better ſecuring the plantation trade," *which impoſes duties on certain commodities exported from one colony to another, mentions this cauſe for impoſing them:* "*Whereas by one act paſſed in the 12th year of your Majeſty's reign,* intituled, *An act for* encouragement of ſhipping and navigation, *and by ſeveral other laws, paſſed ſince that time, it is permitted to ſhip,* &c. *ſugars, tobacco,* &c. *of the growth,* &c. *of any of your Majeſty's plantations in* America, &c. *from the places of their growth, &c. to any other of your Majeſty's plantations in thoſe parts,* &c. *and that without paying* cuſtom for the ſame, *either at the lading or unlading the ſaid commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in theſe commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increaſed, and the inhabitants of divers of theſe colonies,* not contenting themſelves with being ſupplied with thoſe commodities for their own uſe, free from all cuſtoms *(while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of* England *have paid great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them hath been ſpent here)* but, contrary to the expreſs letter of the aforeſaid laws, have brought into divers parts of Europe *great quantities thereof, and do alſo vend great quantities thereof to the ſhipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of* Europe, *to the great hurt and diminution of your Majeſty's cuſtoms, and of the* trade *and* navigation *of this your kingdom*; FOR THE PREVENTION THEREOF, &c.

The 7th and 8th Will. *III. Chap.* 22, *intituled,* "*An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuſes in the plantation trade,*" *recites that,* "*notwithſtanding divers acts,* &c. *great abuſes are daily committed,* to the prejudice of the *Engliſh* navigation, and the loſs of a great part of the plantation trade *to this kingdom, by the* artifice *and* cunning *of ill diſpoſed perſons*; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, &c. *And whereas in ſome of his Majeſty's* American *plantations, a doubt or miſconſtruction has ariſen upon the before mentioned act, made in the 25th year of the reign of King* Charles *II. whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be tranſported from one plantation to another, for the ſupply of each others wants)* as if *the ſame were, by the payment of thoſe duties in one plantation,* diſcharged *from giving the ſecurities intended by the aforeſaid acts, made in the 12th, 22d and 23d years of the reign of King* Charles *II. and conſequently be at liberty to go to any foreign market in* Europe," &c.

The 6th Anne, *Chap.* 37, *reciting the advancement of trade, and encouragement of ſhips of war,* &c. *grants to the captors the property of all prizes carried into* America, *ſubject to ſuch cuſtoms and duties, as if the ſame had been firſt imported into any part of* Great-Britain, *and from thence exported,* &c.

This was a gift to perſons acting under commiſſions from the crown, *and therefore it was reaſonable that the* terms *preſcribed in that* gift, *ſhould be complied with---more eſpecially as the payment of ſuch duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of* Britiſh *colonies, over thoſe of other colonies. However, being found inconvenient to the colonies, about four years afterwards, this act was,* for that reaſon, *ſo far repealed, that by another act* "*all prize goods, imported into any part of* Great-Britain, *from any of the plantations, were made liable to ſuch duties only in* Great-Britain, *as in caſe they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations.*"

The 6th Geo. *II. Chap.* 13, *which impoſes duties on foreign rum, ſugar and melaſſes, imported into the colonies, ſhews the reaſons thus---*"*Whereas the welfare and proſperity of your Majeſty's ſugar colonies in* America, *are of the greateſt conſequence and importance to the* trade, navigation, *and* ſtrength *of this kingdom; and whereas the planters of the ſaid ſugar colonies, have of late years* fallen into ſuch great diſcouragements, *that they are unable to improve or carry on the ſugar trade,* upon an equal footing *with the foreign ſugar colonies,* without ſome advantage and relief be given to them from *Great-Britain*; FOR REMEDY WHEREOF, AND FOR THE GOOD AND WELFARE OF YOUR MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS," &c.

All before, are calculated to regulate trade, and preſerve or promote a mutually beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire; and though many of them impoſed duties on trade, yet thoſe duties were always impoſed *with deſign* to reſtrain the commerce of one part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general welfare. The raiſing a revenue thereby was never intended. Thus, the King by his judges in his courts of juſtice, impoſes fines, which all together amount to a very conſiderable ſum, and contribute to the ſupport of government: But this is merely a conſequence ariſing from reſtrictions, that only meant to keep peace, and prevent confuſion; and ſurely a man would argue very looſely, who ſhould conclude from hence, that the King has a right to levy money in general upon his ſubjects. Never did the *Britiſh* parliament, till the period above mentioned, think of impoſing duties in *America*, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE. Mr. *Grenville* firſt introduced this language, in the preamble to the 4th of *Geo.* III. Chap. 15, which has theſe words---"And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary that A REVENUE BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S SAID DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *for defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame*; We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, THE COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, in parliament aſſembled, being deſirous to make ſome proviſion in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, TOWARDS RAISING THE SAID REVENUE IN AMERICA, have reſolved to GIVE and GRANT unto your Majeſty the ſeveral rates and duties herein after mentioned," *&c.*

A few months after came the *Stamp-Act*, which reciting this, proceeds in the ſame ſtrange mode of expreſſion, thus---"And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that proviſion be made FOR RAISING A FURTHER REVENUE WITHIN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *towards defraying the ſaid expences*, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, *&c.* GIVE and GRANT," *&c.* as before.

The laſt act, granting duties upon paper, *&c.* carefully purſues theſe modern precedents. The preamble is, "Whereas it is expedient THAT A REVENUE SHOULD BE RAISED IN YOUR MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, *for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government in ſuch provinces, where it ſhall be found neceſſary; and towards the further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid dominions*, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the COMMONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN, *&c.* GIVE and GRANT, *&c.* as before.

Here we may obſerve an authority *expreſly* claimed and exerted to impoſe duties on theſe colonies; not for the regulation of trade; not for the preſervation or promotion of a mutually beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire, heretofore the *ſole objects* of parliamentary inſtitutions; *but for the ſingle purpoſe of levying money upon us.*

This I call an † innovation; and a moſt dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that *Great-Britain* has a right to lay what duties ſhe pleaſes upon her ‡ exports, and it makes no difference to us, whether they are paid here or there.

To this I anſwer. Theſe colonies require many things for their uſe, which the laws of *Great-Britain* prohibit them from getting any where but from her. Such are paper and glaſs.

That we may legally be bound to pay any *general* duties on theſe commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted; but we being *obliged by her laws* to take them from *Great-Britain*, any *ſpecial* duties impoſed on their exportation *to us only, with intention to raiſe a revenue from us only*, are as much *taxes* upon us, as thoſe impoſed by the *Stamp-Act*.

What is the difference in *ſubſtance* and *right*, whether the ſame ſum is raiſed upon us by the rates mentioned in the *Stamp-Act*, on the *uſe* of paper, or by theſe duties, on the *importation* of it. It is nothing but the edition of a former book, with a new title page.

Suppoſe the duties were made payable in *Great-Britain*?

It ſignifies nothing to us, whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the *Stamp-Act* directed, that all the paper ſhould be landed at *Florida*, and the duties paid there, before it was brought to the *Britiſh* colonies, would the act have raiſed leſs money upon us, or have been leſs deſtructive of our rights? By no means: For as we were under a neceſſity of uſing the paper, we ſhould have been under the neceſſity of paying the duties. Thus, in the preſent caſe, a like *neceſſity* will ſubject us, if this act continues in force, to the payment of the duties now impoſed.

WHY was the *Stamp-Act* then ſo pernicious to freedom? It did not enact, that every man in the colonies *ſhould* buy a certain quantity of paper---No: It only directed, that no inſtrument of writing ſhould be valid in law, if not made on ſtamped paper, *&c.*

The makers of that act knew full well, that the confuſions that would ariſe from the diſuſe of writings, would COMPEL the colonies to uſe the ſtamped paper, and therefore to pay the taxes impoſed. For this reaſon the *Stamp-Act* was ſaid to be a law THAT WOULD EXECUTE ITSELF. For the very ſame reaſon, the laſt act of parliament, if it is granted to have any force here, WILL EXECUTE ITSELF, and will be attended with the very ſame conſequences to *American* liberty.

The 29th Geo. *II. Chap.* 26, *and the 1ſt* Geo. *III. Chap.* 9, *which continues the 6th* Geo. *II. Chap.* 13, *declare, that the ſaid act hath, by experience, been found* uſeful *and* beneficial, &c. *Theſe are all the moſt conſiderable ſtatutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unneceſſary to add any obſervations to theſe extracts, to prove that they were all intended* ſolely as regulations of trade.

† *It is worthy obſervation how quietly ſubſidies, granted in forms* uſual *and* accuſtomable *(though heavy) are borne; ſuch a power hath uſe and cuſtom. On the other ſide, what diſcontentments and diſturbances ſubſidies* framed in a new mould *do raiſe* (SUCH AN INBRED HATRED NOVELTY DOTH HATCH) *is evident by examples of former times. Lord* Coke's *2d inſtitute, p.* 33.

‡ *Some people think that* Great-Britain *has the ſame right to impoſe duties on the exports to theſe colonies, as on the exports to* Spain *and* Portugal, &c. *Such perſons attend ſo much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely drop* that of the connection between the mother country and her colonies. *If* Great-Britain *had always claimed, and exerciſed an authority to compel* Spain *and* Portugal *to import manufactures from her only, the caſes would be parallel: But as ſhe never pretended to ſuch a right, they are at liberty to get them where they pleaſe; and if they chuſe to take them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily conſent to pay the duties impoſed on them.*

Some perſons perhaps may ſay, that this act lays us under no neceſſity to pay the duties impoſed, becauſe we may ourſelves manufacture the articles on which they are laid; whereas by the *Stamp-Act* no inſtrument of writing could be good, unleſs made on *Britiſh* paper, and that too ſtamped.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this, that the injury reſulting to theſe colonies, from the total diſuſe of *Britiſh* paper and glaſs, will not be *ſo afflicting* as that which would have reſulted from the total diſuſe of writing among them; for by that means even the *Stamp-Act* might have been eluded. Why then was it univerſally deteſted by them as ſlavery itſelf? Becauſe it preſented to theſe devoted provinces nothing but a choice of calamities, imbittered by indignities, each of which it was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right but the *greateſt* injury? If the eluding the payment of the taxes impoſed by the *Stamp-Act*, would have ſubjected us to a more dreadful inconvenience, than the eluding the payment of thoſe impoſed by the late act; does it therefore follow, that the laſt is *no violation* of our rights, tho' it is calculated for the ſame purpoſe the other was, that is, *to raiſe money upon us*, WITHOUT OUR CONSENT?

This would be making *right* to conſiſt, not in an exemption from *injury*, but from a certain *degree of injury*.

But the objectors may further ſay, that we ſhall ſuffer no injury at all by the diſuſe of *Britiſh* paper and glaſs. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But can any man, acquainted with *America*, believe this poſſible? I am told there are but two or three *Glaſs-Houſes* on this continent, and but very few *Paper-Mills*; and ſuppoſe more ſhould be erected, a long courſe of years muſt elapſe, before they can be brought to perfection. This continent is a country of planters, farmers, and fiſhermen; not of manufacturers. The difficulty of eſtabliſhing particular manufactures in ſuch a country, is almoſt inſuperable. For one manufacture is connected with others in ſuch a manner, that it may be ſaid to be impoſſible to eſtabliſh one or two, without eſtabliſhing ſeveral others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth.

Inexpreſſible therefore muſt be our diſtreſſes in evading the late acts, by the diſuſe of *Britiſh* paper and glaſs. Nor will this be the extent of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of that act.

Great-Britain has prohibited the manufacturing iron and ſteel in theſe colonies, without any objection being made to her *right* of doing it. The like right ſhe muſt have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus ſhe is poſſeſſed of an undiſputed *precedent* on that point. This authority, ſhe will ſay, is founded on the *original intention* of ſettling theſe colonies; that is, that ſhe ſhould manufacture for them, and that they ſhould ſupply her with materials. The *equity* of this policy, ſhe will alſo ſay, has been univerſally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the leaſt objection to ſtatutes for that purpoſe; and will further appear by the *mutual benefits* flowing from this uſage, ever ſince the ſettlement of theſe colonies.

Our great advocate, Mr. *Pitt*, in his ſpeeches on the debate concerning the repeal of the *Stamp-Act*, acknowledged, that *Great-Britain* could reſtrain our manufactures. His words are theſe---"This kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative power, has ALWAYS bound the colonies by her regulations and RETSRICTIONS in trade, in navigation, in MANUFACTURES---in every thing, *except that of taking their money out of their pockets*, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT." Again he ſays, "We may bind their trade, CONFINE THEIR MANUFACTURES, and exerciſe every power whatever, *except that of taking their money out of their pockets*, WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.

Here then, my dear countrymen, ROUSE yourſelves, and behold the ruin hanging over your heads. If you ONCE admit, that *Great-Britain* may lay duties upon her exportations to us, *for the purpoſe of levying money on us only*, ſhe then will have nothing to do, but to lay thoſe duties on the articles which ſhe prohibits us to manufacture---and the tragedy of *American* liberty is finiſhed. We have been prohibited from procuring manufactures, in all caſes, any where but from *Great-Britain* (excepting linens, which we are permitted to import directly from *Ireland.*) We have been prohibited, in ſome caſes, from manufacturing for ourſelves; and may be prohibited in others. We are therefore exactly in the ſituation of a city beſieged, which is ſurrounded by the works of the beſiegers in every part *but one.* If *that* is cloſed up, no ſtep can be taken, *but to ſurrender at diſcretion.* If *Great-Britain* can order us to come to her for neceſſaries we want, and can order us to pay what taxes ſhe pleaſes before we take them away, or when we land them here, we are as abject ſlaves as *France* and *Poland* can ſhew in wooden ſhoes, and with uncombed hair ‖.

Perhaps the nature of the neceſſities of dependant ſtates, cauſed by the policy of a governing one, for her own benefit, may be elucidated by a fact mentioned in hiſtory. When the *Carthaginians* were poſſeſſed of the iſland of *Sardinia*, they made a decree, that the *Sardinians* ſhould not raiſe *corn*, nor get it any other way than from the *Carthaginians*. Then, by impoſing any duties they would upon it, they drained from the miſerable *Sardinians* any ſums they pleaſed; and whenever that oppreſſed people made the leaſt movement to aſſert their liberty, their tyrants ſtarved them to death or ſubmiſſion. This may be called the moſt perfect kind of political neceſſity.

From what has been ſaid, I think this uncontrovertible concluſion may be deduced, that when a ruling ſtate obliges a dependant ſtate to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation; is eſſentially requiſite to give it the leaſt degree of juſtice; and is inſeparably united with it, in order to preſerve any ſhare of freedom to the dependant ſtate; *that thoſe commodities ſhould never be loaded with duties,* FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF LEVYING MONEY ON THE DEPENDANT STATE.

Upon the whole, the ſingle queſtion is, whether the parliament can legally impoſe duties to be paid *by the people of theſe colonies only,* FOR THE SOLE PURPOSE OF RAISING A REVENUE, *on commodities which ſhe obliges us to take from her alone*; or, in other words, whether the parliament can legally take money out of our pockets, without our conſent. If they can, our boaſted liberty is but

Vox et præterea nihil.

A ſound, and nothing elſe.

A FARMER.

‖ *The peaſants of* France *wear wooden ſhoes; and the vaſſals of* Poland *are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.*

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Sept. 10, 1767.

To the PRINTER.

BY the detail of the late conferences amongſt the Great for compoſing a new miniſtry, it is very obſervable, that they were rendered fruitleſs, not on account of any diſagreement about meaſures propoſed for the good of the kingdom, but on account of their difference in opinion about filling up the poſts of the publick, and placing their own particular friends therein. It does not appear by ſuch detail, that the leaſt mention was made of any meaſures that were proper to be taken to redreſs the grievances of the nation, or to ſtem that odious torrent of corruption, which hath vitiated the very vitals of our conſtitution: On the contrary, the chief diſagreement amongſt them was, who was the propereſt perſon to ſupport ſuch corrupt miniſterial ſyſtem, and to take the lead in a certain aſſembly. By which it is very evident that they held ſuch conferences not about the intereſt of their King and Country, but their own. The people of England, therefore, are not at all concerned, that ſuch conferences, wherein their good was not in the leaſt conſidered, broke up fruitleſly, and in confuſion. The people want, and earneſtly wiſh for, a Miniſtry that will make their good the principal object of their conſideration, and reſtore their rotten conſtitution to ſome degree of ſanity; and if they cannot obtain ſuch a one, they care not, nor is it of any import to them, who comes into power, or who goes out.

Yours, &c. *VOX POPULI.*

LONDON, September 3.

A LETTER from Dunkirk, dated Auguſt 27, ſays, "The French are repairing their fortifications, and building a bridge over the harbour; the general talk is of an approaching war."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 19.

"Prince Radzivil has never ſeen the King ſince he had an audience of his Majeſty. His Highneſs's retinue, when he goes abroad, is little inferior to that of the King: He has cauſed ſeveral of the grandees to raiſe ſmall bodies of troops, and the Staroſt Danjadinſki, among others, has levied a company of 150 horſe grenadiers, for the ſervice of that Prince.

"A few days ago an Eſtaffette arrived here from Rome, whoſe diſpatches have for object the ſending of the Apoſtolic Bulls for the Prince Primate. 'Tis aſſured that ſome difficulties are ſtill ſtarted by the Court of Rome on that head."

Sept. 12. His Majeſty's marine forces are to be formed into 5 battalions of 800 men each; the command of which is to be given to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, with the rank of Major-General, and an appointment of 61. per diem. His Royal Highneſs is alſo to have other advantages, which is imagined will amount to near 6000 l. per annum.

Letters from Berlin of the 28th of Auguſt mention, that when M. Neuwirth, Harbinger of the Prince Stadtholder of the United Provinces, delivered to the Princeſs Wilhelmina the preſents ſent by the Prince, on occaſion of her birth day, her Royal Highneſs gratified M. Neuwirth with a ſuperb gold ſnuff box of great value.

They write from Campeachy, that the General of the Jeſuits, with 48 of thoſe fathers, had been taken into cuſtody, in conſequence of orders of the Court, and were preparing to be ſent home in a man of war.

Sept. 15. A letter from Warſaw, dated Auguſt 22, ſays, "The King continues to enjoy a perfect ſtate of health, notwithſtanding his conſtant application to the affairs of ſtate at this critical juncture. On the 16th the Pruſſian Miniſter had an audience of his Majeſty, which laſted near two hours.

"Several of the Grandees who came here lately, are ſet out for different provinces, in order to aſſiſt at the Dyetines. Moſt of thoſe who have been Marſhals of particular Confederacies of Malcontents have done the ſame, in hopes to get themſelves elected Nuncios at the approaching Dyet. The affairs that are to be brought on in the Dyetines, and concerning which the Nuncios are to receive inſtructions, are chiefly theſe; firſt, the maintaining of the Roman Catholic religion; ſecond, the reſtoring two great Generals to their former authority; third, the preſervation of the *Liberum veto*; fourth, the removal of the commiſſion of the Treaſury to Radom; and fifth, the total abolition of the new conſtitutions, inaſmuch as they are contrary to the ancient form of government."

According to ſome letters from Conſtantinople, the Tartars ſeem not to be ſatisfied with the new Chan which the Porte has given them.

A ſum not leſs than 80,000 l. is monthly remitted, by two houſes in the city of London, for the uſe of the Engliſh Nobility and Gentry at Paris.

Sept. 17. James Brownrigg, and John his ſon, were arraigned for aſſaulting, ſtripping, and whipping Mary Mitchell, their late ſervant, and will be tried at Guildhall next ſeſſions.

They write from Gibraltar, that the peninſula on the land ſide towards Spain, was going to be fortified with large piles of timber drove into the earth, and ſpiked with iron, and a new battery is to be erected on the Red Sands, of 40 pieces of cannon.

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) November 4.

His Excellency WILLIAM WOODLEY, Eſq; Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Leeward-Iſlands, was to embark for theſe Iſlands the latter End of the laſt Month, or the Beginning of this, in a Merchant Ship, eſcorted by two Men of War.

Married. By a ſpecial Licence, at her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Poniatowſki's Houſe, in St. James's-ſtreet, Ralph Payne, Eſq; of Conduit-ſtreet, a Weſt-India Gentleman, of great Fortune, to the Hon. Miſs Calabella, Companion to her Royal Highneſs, and one of the Maids of Honour to her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs Queen.

On Tueſday, the 13th ult. died at his Houſe in Nevis, the Hon. JOSEPH HERBERT, Eſq; many Years Chief Juſtice of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and Preſident of that Iſland.

BOSTON, November 26.

Mr. DRAPER,

You are deſired by the ſubſcribers to publiſh the following.

THE ſubſcription rolls, for encouraging œconomy, induſtry, our own manufactures, and the diſuſe of foreign ſuperfluities, are in the town clerk's hands, open to all perſons who have not yet ſubſcribed.

The ſelect men ſtrongly recommend this meaſure to perſons of all ranks, as the moſt honourable and effectual way of giving a public teſtimony of their love to their country, and of endeavouring to ſave it from ruin. We eſpecially recommend it at this time, as malicious perſons venture, in the public prints, falſly to inſinuate, that the above mentioned ſubſcription is meerly a party buſineſs, and the propoſal only of a junto; notwithſtanding ſo many gentlemen of the firſt credit, character and reputation, have already encouraged it by their ſubſcriptions.

We deteſt mobs and riotous aſſemblies, therefore our fellow-townſmen, give us leave to perſuade you to keep your tempers, and ſtudy moderation, when you meet with incitements artfully thrown out to beguile you into illegal meaſures. Believe us---they are intended ſo highly to excite your reſentment, that you may thereby, before you can take a ſecond thought, be thrown into ſuch expreſſions of it, as may be improved by deſigning perſons to ends that will tend to the gratification of their own avarice, and your ruin.

The author of a piece, in the laſt Monday's Evening Poſt, inconſiſtently ſigned the True Patriot, ſeems to have ſuch an aim as is above pointed out; as all who were preſent at the two laſt meetings of the town, muſt know that he has miſrepreſented facts, and that in ſo irritating a manner, as every reader muſt obſerve the tendency thereof is to raiſe the paſſions.

Let us all, Gentlemen, guard againſt every thing of the above deſcribed complection, and avoiding all outrage or lawleſs proceeding, may we join as one man in a prudent conduct and cautious behaviour, thereby convincing the world we mean, with reſolution, and a truly patriotic ſpirit, to purſue our own true intereſt in a laudable and inoffenſive way. JOSEPH JACKSON, SAMUEL SEWALL, JOHN RUDDOCK, JOHN HANCOCK, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, TIMOTHY NEWELL, JOHN ROWE, Select men of Boſton."

To the PRINTER.

AREGARD to truth, and juſtice to myſelf, induce me, in a public manner, to deny, and I utterly deny, that ever before, at, or ſince the late meeting of this town, I ſaid, "*it was abſurd to ſuppoſe that the commiſſioners had the leaſt hand or influence in laying or procuring the* [late] *duties.* Nor did I then or ever ſay, "that *we had often deſired the eſtabliſhment of a board of commiſſioners in the plantations, and complain'd, that for want of it, we were deprived of many advantages which our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoy.*" Nor did I then or ever ſay, that "*we ought to conſider the eſtabliſhment of that board as a favour, and of great advantage.*"

Whatever I may have *heard* and firmly *believe* of fervent deſires here, and earneſt applications from hence for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a board, I certainly *know* of none, even from or by a ſingle intereſted individual. Sure I am, the government, here, never made any ſuch application, nor yet ſignified any ſuch deſire. I ſay the government, for if a few here have ſolicited this thing, they are not yet quite the whole government. As to the vaſt utility of this new eſtabliſhment, I cannot at preſent form a judgment. I know not the full extent of the powers devolved on thoſe gentlemen, having never had opportunity to ſee their commiſſion. Beſides, ſhould the effects of this eſtabliſhment not prove anſwerable to the intention and expectation, time alone will ſufficiently point out the reaſon and the remedy: In the mean while the conjectures of a private man would be of no avail. However, if the name and office of a commiſſioner general imports no more than that of a ſurveyor general, no man of ſenſe will contend about a name, and ſhould the next adm-n-ſt--t--n think fit to call them commiſſaries general, no man need break his reſt about it. The TAX! the TAX! is undoubtedly at preſent the apparent matter of grievance; and this I think is a great one: But redreſs is to be ſought in a legal and conſtitutional way. And I take this further opportunity to declare, without reſerve, that if from the bottom of my heart to diſapprove of all tumultuous and riotous proceedings, and upon all proper occaſions to bear my moſt humble teſtimony againſt them, is to be a *Tory*, I am, and ever have been, ſo far a *Tory*. On the other hand, if to *ſtand* like *men* for the *rights of men*, be a diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the *Whigs*, I hope I am, and ever ſhall be, ſo far a *Whig*. I profeſs however to be not altogether devoted to any party but that of *truth* and *right reaſon*, which I think I am ready to embrace, where ever I find it. JAMES OTIS.

Boſton, Nov. 24, 1767.

Nov. 30. *Laſt Sunday we had here another very violent ſtorm, attended with ſnow, which it is feared has been deſtructive to the veſſels which might then be on the coaſt.---We hear that Captain M'Farland, in a ſloop belonging to John Hancock, Eſq; which ſailed from hence for London the day before, was caſt away at a place called Welfleet, on Cape Cod, and that the veſſel and moſt of her cargoe would be loſt, but the people ſaved.----We alſo hear that a ſnow from Jamaica for Marblehead, and a ſchooner from Louiſbourg, were aſhore near the ſame place, but would be got off again; alſo that a ſloop from the Weſt Indies, bound to Caſco Bay, was loſt on the back of the Cape, and the Captain and three of the people drowned.*

We are informed that a child of a merchant of this town, which was carried out the laſt week for chriſtening, was wholly dreſſed in the manufactures of this province-----and that the uſe of ribbons is almoſt out of faſhion.

A clergyman from the country lately appeared in town with a black cloak, made of fine cloth, manufactured in his family, and finely dyed and dreſſed by a clothier in his town.

A number of gentlemen in a country town in this province, have agreed that no more bohea tea ſhall come into their families, than can be purchaſed with the rags ſaved for our paper manufactory.

We hear the town of Newton, at their meeting laſt week, voted unanimouſly to adopt the ſame meaſures with Boſton, reſpecting œconomy and home manufactures---and that warrants are iſſued for calling meetings in a number of other towns this and the next week.

The great demand for Labradore or Hyperian tea, has raiſed the price above that of bohea---a full ſupply is expected in the ſpring from our Eaſtern Shores.---Bohea tea is now wholly laid aſide, or uſed but very ſparingly, in many of the beſt families in this town.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Iſland)* Nov. 30.

A Town Meeting was held at the Colony-Houſe in this Town laſt Thurſday, when a Committee was appointed to draw up a Plan for the Promotion of Frugality, Induſtry, and Manufactures, and are to make Report to the Town on Friday next, to which Day the Meeting ſtands adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, November 28.

On Wedneſday laſt there was a TOWN MEETING held here, called by a ſpecial Warrant, to deliberate and agree upon ſome effectual Meaſures for promoting Induſtry, Oeconomy and Manufactures, for the Prevention of Miſery and Ruin, as a Conſequence of the unneceſſary Imports of European Goods. The Meeting was very full, and conſiſted of the principal Merchants, and Perſons of Intereſt and Fortune, as well as other Freemen of the Town. The general Voice was for entering upon ſome Meaſures to extend our own Manufactures, and to leſſen the Imports from Europe, eſpecially of ſuperfluous Articles: And it was unanimouſly voted by the Town, that they would take all prudent and lawful Meaſures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and of all other the Britiſh Colonies in America. A Committee was appointed to draw up a Form of a Subſcription, and what elſe they ſhould think neceſſary, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, who are to report to the Town Meeting on Wedneſday next, to which Time the ſame was adjourned.

It is with great Pleaſure we can inform the neighbouring Colonies, that a Spirit of Induſtry and Manufacturing hath ſprung up here in a ſurpriſing Degree. There is the moſt hopeful Proſpect of being able, in a little Time, to manufacture all our Neceſſaries, and that Superfluities will be wholly given up.

We hear that ſundry Manufacturers from abroad will be very ſoon introduced here, if it may be done, as ſeveral Gentlemen are exerting themſelves for bringing about this great and good Deſign.

The late noble Propoſal and Example from Boſton, for "SAVING A SINKING AND INJURED COUNTRY," is highly applauded here by all Ranks of People.

NEW-YORK, December 3.

We hear from the eaſt end of Long-Iſland, that ſome time laſt week, a pink ſterned ſchooner, with two men on board, was forced on ſhore near Southold in a gale of wind: The men ſay, one Vandyke was maſter of her, who was knocked overboard in the gale, by the boom, and drowned:------This muſt be a ſchooner that was advertiſed in the Philadelphia papers of the 21ſt of September laſt, to be run away with by Vandyke, from Duck-Creek:----It is ſaid the ſchooner may be got off again.

Laſt Tueſday, Captain Collins, in a Sloop bound to Connecticut, arrived here in 28 days from Antigua, having met with much bad weather on his paſſage: Eight days ago he ſpoke with Capt. Bell, in a ſloop bound from hence for South-Carolina, off Cape Hatteras, all well.----Captain Collins ſays markets are very low in all the windward iſlands, particularly flour, which was retailed in Antigua at 16 s. per C. and a Boſton veſſel was taking on board about 1200 barrels, to carry to Boſton.-----Captain Vardil from this port, finding he could not diſpoſe of any of his cargoe to windward, was gone to Coracoa.

By a veſſel from Albany we learn, that the ſnow fell in ſuch large quantities, the 22d and 29th of laſt month, that there was good ſledding, and it lay above nine inches on a level quite down to the Highlands.

We hear a ſmall ſloop, belonging to Amboy, John Hamton, maſter, was overſet in the ſtorm on the 17th of October laſt, off Chincoteague in Virginia, the maſts, ſails and rigging, all carried away, and one man drowned. The reſt continued on the wreck a conſiderable time, till ſhe drove aſhore, in Acomack county; the maſter has ſince returned home, and it is doubtful whether the veſſel will be ever got off.

We hear from Elizabeth-town, that the Hon. Col. Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Bart. died there laſt Thurſday, and was buried on Saturday evening, with all military honours.

Two lads being left together at a houſe in the town, during the time of the funeral, one of them got a gun which was loaded, and ſhot the other dead.

Tueſday night, one Leiſner was committed to goal in this city, for an aſſault on a ſoldier of the royal train of artillery, and wounding him in ſo dangerous a manner, that his Life is deſpaired of.

The ſame night ſome rogues attempted to rob the Poſt-office and Surveyor-General's office, in Stone-ſtreet. The back door was broke open, and both offices rummaged; but no money being ever left in thoſe places, the rogues were doubtleſs much diſappointed. They cut and damaged a fine table, and broke ſome drawers.

Dec. 7. Thurſday Morning laſt, the Brig Diana, Captain Wilſon, arrived here in 16 Days from Antigua, and ſpoke with the following Veſſels, viz. the 22d of November, in Lat. 27: 29, Long. 67, with James M'Cartney, in a Sloop from Philadelphia for Tortola. The 30th following, in Lat. 39: 49, Long. 72, with a Ship from Virginia for Briſtol; and the next Day, in the ſame Latitude, with Captain Baſhford, from Dublin for Maryland, with ſome Paſſengers.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

Mr. EWING's and Dr. WILLIAMSON's introductory Lecture to a Courſe of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, will begin To-morrow, at 6 o'Clock P. M. at the Lodge.

At a late Meeting of the UNION FIRE COMPANY, the Members taking into Conſideration the Number of Buckets in this City, agreed, that though there might be a ſufficient Number for extinguiſhing one Fire, yet they were apprehenſive, in Caſe of two Fires breaking out in different Parts of the City at or near the ſame Time, there would be a great Want of Buckets, they therefore reſolved, tho' they already had Six Buckets a-piece, to add two more to each Member, at the Expence of the Company; and each Member was enjoined, at the Cry of Fire, immediately to repair to it with four of his Buckets, leaving the other four at home, to be ready againſt any other Emergency. They alſo agreed to make a Preſent of Forty Buckets to the Houſe of Employment for the Poor.

Captain Lockton, from the Grenades, on the 22d ult. in Lat. 28: 29, Long. 70: 4, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Morgan, from Antigua for Virginia, out 18 days, all well.---Capt. Lockton touched at St. Euſtatia the 15th of November, where he learnt that Captain Craig, of and for this Port, was to ſail in a few Days.

By Captain Guitton, in 30 Days from Penſacola, we learn, that the Sickneſs which prevailed there ſome time ago, was much abated, and that the Place was pretty healthy when he came away; that Governor Elliot was daily expected there to take the Command of that Government; and that Captain Stewart, for this Port, was to ſail in a few Days after him; and Capt. Griffiths for New-York about three Weeks.---On the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 38: 56, Long. 72: 30, he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Dennis, from this Place for Barcelona, out two Days, all well.

Captain Singleton, from St. Chriſtophers, informs us, that on the 21ſt ult. he met with a very hard Gale of Wind, which laſted three Days, and obliged him to lay to Part of the Time, but luckily he received no Damage; two Days after the Gale, in Lat. 37: 7, Long. 70, he fell in with a double Deck Sloop, loaded with Logwood (ſuppoſed to be Captain Robinſon, from the Bay for this Port) without any Body on board; he imagines ſhe had been in the above Gale, as her Boom and Quarter-deck Rails were carried away, and her Hold almoſt full of Water, the Sea making a continual Breach over her; the People, he thinks, had been taken on board ſome other Veſſel, as the Boat was left on Deck, but her Sails, ſmall Rigging, together with Cheſts, Bedding, &c. were all gone. Captain Singleton has brought her Anchors, Cables, and ſome of her ſtanding Rigging, in with him, being of Opinion ſhe could not long keep above Water.

Captain Waſdale, from Liſbon, on the 30th ult. in Lat. 36, Long. 73: 30, ſpoke the Sloop Speedwell, ----------, from Boſton for Cape-Fear, out 14 Days, all well.---Captain Waſdale met with very hard Gales off the Coaſt, which did ſome Damage to his Sails and Rigging.

ARRIVALS.

At Antigua. Captain Spencer, from Philadelphia; Cooper, Keeble, Peebles, Morgan, Sturdivant, and Gregory, from Virginia; Winder, from Maryland; Lawrence, from Rhode-Iſland; and Captain Waite, from Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

At. St. Chriſtophers. Captain Prince, from New-York.

The Captains Weſt, and Jones, are arrived at Jamaica; Captain Herd, at St. Euſtatia; and the Captains Rodgers, and Bethell, at the Grenades, all from this Port.

We hear from Princetown, that Yeſterday Se'nnight, as the New-York Stage Waggon was croſſing Waters's Ferry at Staten Iſland, the Flat having a Sail ſet, and the Wind and Tide being againſt each other, the Sea raiſed the Side of the Flat, ſo that the Wind took her Bottom, and overſet her, by which Accident Mrs. Morris, Wife to Mr. Morris, the Player, with her Maid Servant, were drowned; the other Paſſengers, together with the Driver and Boatman, were, with great Difficulty, ſaved.---Two Horſes were alſo loſt.

Laſt Week was brought to Town from New-Jerſey, a live Hog, which weighed upwards of 850 Pounds, thought to be the largeſt ever raiſed in America.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I am convinced both of your Impartiality and beſt Care and Endeavours to afford the utmoſt Satisfaction to the Public; and I doubt not you will readily inſert the following, by which that reſpectable Body will not only have an Opportunity of judging for themſelves, but alſo may be enabled thereby to diſtinguiſh, with Juſtice and Propriety, the Perſon *to whom the real Merit of that Ingenuity* honeſtly *belongs:* Applauſe *may then follow* Judgment. *Your Compliance muſt of Courſe be an Obligation on the Public in general, and you may rely, it will be eſteemed a particular One on*

Your aſſured Friend, L. M.

No, you are out abundantly!
Nothing truer, take my Word for that!

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. HISTORICAL CHRONICLE, *Saturday, Auguſt* 2, 1766.

THE Hon. Sir *Francis Blake Delaval,* Knight of the Bath, tried an Experiment with his new invented Phæton, upon *Weſtminſter Bridge,* by putting his Horſes in full Gallop; and in a Moment, by pulling a String, the Horſes galloped off, and left the Carriage ſtanding ſtill, to the Surprize of many who ſaw it.---The Utility of this Invention is apparent, from the untimely Death of Mr. *Wilſon,* who lately loſt his Life by the Horſes running away with the Carriage.

O that I could have ingenuouſly decked an American with this Honour!

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Swallow, J. Anthony, and Sloop Abigail, G. Harriſon, from Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Fanny, R. Pomeroy, and Schooner Little Hannah, J. Watſon, Virginia. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Ship Speedwell, P. Lacey, Cowes. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, and Ship Patient Mary, W. Singleton, St. Kitts. Schooner George, J. Dent, Maryland. Brig Wilting Maid, W. Allibone, and Brig Polly, J. Lockton, Grenades. Brig Tryall, S. Wright, Jamaica. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, New-York. Brig Abigail, J. Guitton, Penſacola. Ship New Hope, W. Waſdale, Liſbon. Schooner Mary, J. Robinſon, from St. Vincents.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Richard, B. Tucker, for Madeira. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Sloop Biddeford, J. Smith, and Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Ship Roſanna, P. Cox, Dublin.*

Snow Batchelor, R. Bulkley, Liſbon. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, for St. Auguſtine. Schooner Nancy, J. Thompſon, for New-Providence.

CLEARED. *Ship Briſtol Packet, J. Veaſey, to St. Kitts. Brig Perry, M. Coghlan, and Brig Grace, J. Livingſton, Liſbon. Ship Granville, W. Semple, and Ship Myrtilla, J. Caton, Jamaica. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, Antigua. Ship Newry Packet, S. Hood, Dublin. Brig James, W. Carliſle, St. Croix. Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, Gibraltar. Brig Adventure, J. Anderſon, Martinico. Brig Sally, S. Devonſhire, and Snow Barbados Packet, S. Chancellor, Madeira. Ship Ann, G. Fortin, and Ship Minerva, J. Spurrier, South-Carolina. Sloop Rebecca, M. Derrickſon, Schooner Brunſwick Packet, T. Mulford, Brig Caroline, R. Pye, and Schooner Betſy, J. Whitney, North-Carolina. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, Virginia. Brig Peggy, R. Spier, to Glaſgow.*

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 18s. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 17s. Middling Ditto 28s. Pipe Staves 10l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 4l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. 10s. Beef 65s. Pork 65s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 1d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melaſſes 21d. to 22d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 17s. Liſbon Salt 16d. Flaxſeed 7s. 4d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny to 5d. Cotton 1s. 10d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32 s.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

WHEAT at 7 s.---rated at 7s. 6d. Weight as follows.

White Bread.		*Middling Bread.*		*Brown Bread.*	
	lb. oz.		*lb. oz.*		*lb. oz.*
1d. Loaf,	6 and Half				
2d. Do.	13				
4d. Do.	1 10	1	14	2	6
8d. Do.	3 4	3	12	4	12
12d. Do.	4 14	5	10	7	2

Philadelphia, December 4, 1767. SAMUEL GARRIGUES.

To-morrow will be publiſhed, and ſold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Six-pence) the following Laws, viz.

AN ACT to enable the Managers of the Contributions for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, *to borrow the further Sum of* Three Thouſand Pounds.

An ACT *for obliging Sheriffs and Treaſurers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province, and the Collector of the Duties of Tonnage, to give ſufficient Sureties for the faithful Execution of their Truſt.*

An ACT *for the Support of the Government of this Province, and Payment of the Publick Debts.*

To be SOLD at the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market (Price 8 d. or 5 s. a Dozen)

A COLLECTION of ſome WRITINGS of the moſt Noted of the People called QUAKERS, in their Times; collected together, in order that ſuch who profeſs that Way now, may compare their Sentiments with thoſe of their FOREFATHERS, as they term them; or ſuch as were deemed WORTHY ANTIENTS, whoſe Writings have been approved of by the SOCIETY in General.

To be LETT,

And entered upon immediately, nearly oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe, in the City of Burlington, Weſt-Jerſey,

A COMMODIOUS new Houſe, with a large Shop, neatly fitted up, ſuitable for any Buſineſs. For further Particulars, enquire of ANNE HUME, who has for ſale, at her Houſe in York-ſtreet, Burlington, a Variety of China, Glaſs, Delph, and Stone Ware; alſo Powder, Shot, Ozenbrigs, Checks, Linen, and various other Articles.

IMPORTED,

By PHILIP WILSON,

And for Sale at his Store in Front-ſtreet, at the Chineſe Balcony, the third Door from Cheſtnut-ſtreet Corner,

A Very large aſſortment of 10-nail, 11-nail, 3qr. 7-8ths, yard, yard-3-8ths, cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, furniture checks and check handkerchiefs, ſtriped cotton and linen hollands; 3qr. and 7-8ths-wide ticks, 6qr. 6qr. and half, 7qr. 7qr. and half and 8qr. bed bunts, cotton counterpains, figured and corded dimity, pillows, jeans, cotton velvets, damaſcuſes, printed cottons and chintzes, Baſſtae calicoes, Coſſae muſlins, humhums, blue and white paſtework calicoe and linen handkerchiefs; waxwork cambrick, lawn and linen handkerchiefs. Cambricks, demy long lawn, clear lawn, German clear lawn, 7-8ths and yd. wide Iriſh linen, 9-8ths, and ell-wide Iriſh ſheeting, humhums, brown and white 8-8ths and 9-8ths Ruſſia ſheeting, Ruſſia drilling, curled Ruſſia toweling, flaxen and hempen ſprig, tick-lenburg, Scotch ozenbrigs, heſſians; hempen, flaxen and broad ruſſia; princes linen, brown pomerania, ſlickt dowlas, garlix, buckrams, Engliſh ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7. Shalloons, tammies, durants, calimancoes, figured and plain camblettees, broadcloths, ſtrouds, kerſeys, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, duffils, frizes, halfthicks, ſwanſkin, bays, emboſſed flannel, Indian blanketing, blankets and rugs. Mens, womens, boys and girls worſted hoſe; womens cotton hoſe; men and womens gauze worſted hoſe, mens black ſilk hoſe, womens mitts, worſted caps, breeches-pieces, men and boys felt hats, mens white lamb gloves; womens white, purple, and cloth-coloured, glaized, grain and ſattin lamb gloves and mitts. Silverets; black, blue, green, pink, bluſh, and white perſian, white ſattin peelong; black taffeties, broad black paduaſoys, alamode, womens black velvet, and a very neat aſſortment of ribbons. Silk knee garters, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf twiſt, ſcarf and hair buttons, coloured and ſtitching threads, Scotch threads, No. 6 to 68, white twiſt, white and blue-and-white tapes, ſhirt wires and moulds; London, quality and ſhoe bindings; Scotch and Tully gartering; laces; bed lace and fringe. Silver, pinchbeck, ſhagreen, chaſed and glaſs-backed watches; gilt, plated, pinchbeck, platina, braſs and white-metal buckles; womens ſilver ſteel-topped and mens ſteel thimbles; ſilver locket ſleeve-links, common ſtone-ſet and yellow-metal ſleeve-links; pen, cutteau and butchers knives, table knives and forks; razors, ſciſſars, new faſhioned cork-ſcrews, Whitechapel and common needles, paper and enamelled ſnuff-boxes, tobacco-boxes, ivory and horn combs, a variety of fine, common, packet and pound pins, beſt T. Crowley ſteel, frying-pans, braſs Cocks. Twig, ſwitch, half and whole hunter horſe-whips, and ſmall-crop horſe-whips with thongs; pot and foolſcap paper; F and FF gun-powder, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. As the moſt certain method to have goods from England on the beſt terms, ſaid Wilſon applies immediately to the manufactories and importers there, for his; which he will ſell on the loweſt terms.

THE PUBLIC VENDUE MASTER, of this City, has now opened a very large and commodious STORE, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, for the Reception of all Kinds of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c.---And as he intends to keep an Auction of BOOKS and JEWELLERY, begs that thoſe who have any to diſpoſe of, and intend to favour the Vendue with their Cuſtom, may ſend them by the laſt of this Month, that they may be inſerted in the firſt Catalogue, ¶

WAS committed to the goal of Burlington, a certain Negroe man, who ſays he belongs to William Courſey, near Queen's Town, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland; ſaid Negroe is about 32 years of age, ſays his name is Jack Hamman; had on, when committed, a white woollen coat, with broad metal buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, and as he has been here ſome time in confinement, this is to give his maſter or miſtreſs notice to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out for the ſame, by ¶

EPHRAIM PHILIPS, Goaler.

ELLIS LEWIS,

HAS IMPORTED,

A LARGE and good Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, oppoſite Archibald M'Call's. From his Experience in Boulting Cloths and the Millering Buſineſs, he can give proper Directions to Millers and others, that are unacquainted, and they may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths, and them that are moſt ſuitable to every Part of the Boulting Buſineſs. ¶ S W.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, in Middletown, Cheſter county, about 6 miles from Cheſter, and 17 from Philadelphia, is a very pleaſant ſituation, late the eſtate of William Noblet; it lies on the road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter; there are 150 acres of good land, about one half cleared, and within good fence, the reſt well timbered, alſo about 10 acres of very good meadow, a good ſtone houſe, well finiſhed, four rooms on a floor, and a fire place in each, a large ſtone kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, two orchards of the beſt grafted fruit trees, ſufficient to make 200 barrels of cyder in a year, and very good cyder works, alſo a good barn, ſtables, ſheds, and other outbuildings; it has been a noted tavern for many years, and had very good cuſtom; it will be ſold on eaſy terms, but if not ſold by the firſt of March next, it will be rented, and may be entered on the 25th, or ſooner. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Lombard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, near the New-Market, THOMAS CUTHBERT.

N. B. Whereas Mr. Aaron Aſhbridge, of Cheſter county, in the year 1762, did advertiſe in this paper, No. 1747, that 100 acres of the aboveſaid land was really the property of Anne Marſh, of the city of Philadelphia, and her ſiſter his wife, who were determined to take proper meaſures to recover the ſame, but I believe they have thought better of it ſince, and have thought proper to let it alone; much might be ſaid on the conduct of Mr. Aſhbridge, relating to that place, but that I ſhall leave to another perſon, who I believe will not quietly put up with the uſage he has met with; however, upon the whole, as the place has now fell into my hands, I will warrant and defend the ſaid hundred acres of land againſt Mr. Aſhbridge's wife, Mrs. Anne Marſh, and their heirs, for ever. THOMAS CUTHBERT.

Said Cuthbert has a houſe and wharff to lett, at the upper end of Front-ſtreet, near the Sugar-houſe. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, at 10 o'Clock, on the 7th Day of January next enſuing, at Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland,

ABOUT 600 Acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituated on both Sides of the River Choptank, about 5 Miles above the Bridge, being Part of a Tract known by the Name of Codſhead Manor, is well ſituated for Tillage, and convenient for three Settlements, with a Parcel of fine rich low Ground, fit for Meadows, to each; it is ſituated near a Church, a Mill, and a Landing-place, and does not exceed 14 Miles to a Landing on the River Delaware. One Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on ſhort Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security for the ſame, if required. The Title indiſputable. Attendance will be given on the Day of Sale, by JOHN FISHER, of Queen-Anne's County aforeſaid, or by BENJAMIN KENDALL, of Philadelphia, to whom Application may be made for further Particulars.

Alſo one Tract of Land, ſituated in Dorcheſter County, Maryland, containing 556 Acres, more or leſs, very pleaſantly ſituated on the River Nanticoke, navigable for Shipping, where a Ferry has been formerly kept, oppoſite the Mouth of Broad-Creek, called Pullet's Ferry; on ſaid Tract are 30 Acres cleared, two old Log-Houſes, and 49 Apple Trees, and lies about two Miles within the Line, on the Pennſylvania Side, according to the new Regulations, and about ſix Miles from Pine Grove Iron-Works; the Land is good for either Summer or Winter Grain, a conſiderable Quantity of Marſh and upland Meadow may be made. The Title is indiſputable. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security, if required. For further Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN KENDALL, in Philadelphia, or at the Day and Place of Sale abovementioned. Plans of the above Tracts will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale. ‖

ALL perſons indebted to SAMUEL RUE, late of Queen Ann's county, and province of Maryland, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to ſend in their accounts to THOMAS GILPIN, adminiſtrator, in this province. ¶

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, the 9th of November laſt, at night, a roan horſe, about 14 hands high, ſhod before, has one ſaddle mark, and an extraordinary long mane and foretop, is a natural pacer, goes well, and is between 7 and 8 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and for the horſe only FORTY SHILLINGS, and reaſonable charges, paid by † JACOB BROWN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, out of a paſture of Richard Bull's, of Weſt Whiteland, Cheſter county, on the ſecond inſtant, at night, a bright ſorrel GELDING, 15 hands high, with a large blaze down his face, inclining moſt to the off ſide, three lightiſh feet, branded on the off ſhoulder I. T. ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, ſhod before, 8 years old laſt ſpring, paces a ſmall travel, trots and hand gallops, of high courage, and carries his head high. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall, on the delivery of ſaid horſe, either to Iſaac Knight, of Abington, or Jonathan Tucker, of Upper Merion, both of the county of Philadelphia, or to Richard Bull aforeſaid, or to the ſubſcriber, have Forty Shillings reward, and on conviction of the thief Three Pounds more, paid by either of the above-named perſons, or by me JOHN TUCKER. §

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1767.

RUN away yeſterday from the ſubſcriber, living in Third-ſtreet, in this city, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN PRESTON, about 30 years of age, lately arrived, in the Newry Packet, from Liverpool, by trade a blackſmith, a ſtrong-made hearty man, with two remarkable large ſcars on the fore part of his head, about 5 feet 8 inches high, much given to ſtrong liquors, and very talkative, of a ſour look, and has the appearance of a ſailor: Had on, when he went away, a blue cloth coat, about half-worn, a coarſe white flannel veſt, double breaſted, leather breeches, ribbed yarn ſtockings, calfſkin ſhoes, check ſhirt, wears his own hair, which is long and ſtrait, and ſometimes tied behind. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE SHOEMAKER. ¶

Eaſton Goal, November 27, 1767.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 3d of October laſt, upon ſuſpicion of being a run away, a certain Iriſhman, who calls himſelf Edward White, about 24 years of age, has browniſh hair, a fair face, and is about 5 feet 4 inches high, by trade a ſhoemaker; had on, when committed, a brown coat, blue great coat, with white metal buttons, and good new ſhoes, with ſquare braſs buckles. He ſays he came from Juniata, and could not agree with his father, who lives there, which was the reaſon of his coming away. Theſe are therefore to deſire his maſter (if any he has) to come pay charges, and take him away. † JACOB BACHMAN, goaler.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Crown, Caniſter and Handſaw, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A Large and general aſſortment of ironmongery, braſs furniture and cutlery, among which are, mill, croſscut and joiners ſaws, of moſt ſorts, 20, 12, 10, 6, 4, and 3d. nails, roll plate iron, iron pots and kettles, iron and braſs wire, frying pans and bake irons, ſhovels and ſpades, 8 by 10 Taylor's glaſs, glaziers diamonds, powder and ſhot; where alſo may be had, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, yellow oaker, Pruſſian blue, verdigreaſe, letherage, allom, brimſtone, logwood, ſuſtick, ground red wood, camphire, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and ONE BAG OF BLACK PEPPER, on the loweſt terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Alſo SEINE TWINE. JONATHAN ZANE.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of RICHARD and PETER FOOTMAN terminates the firſt of February next, All perſons whoſe debts are due, and long outſtanding, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame by that time, to prevent trouble.--Thoſe who have accompts againſt them, are deſired to bring them in, as they may be adjuſted and paid.

They have remaining on hand, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, imported lately from London and Briſtol, which they will ſell very reaſonable, for caſh, or ſhort credit. Alſo, green tea, French burr and Cologne mill-ſtones, ſheathing nails, window glaſs, ſtint phials, earthern ware, a braſs chandelier, 24 lights, cordage, an anchor, weighing 1170 lb. old Madeira wine, fit for immediate uſe, barrel beef, Burlington pork, &c. tbc.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1767.

RUN away laſt night, a Dutch ſervant man, named Frederick Ludertz, who came over from Rotterdam, in the ſhip Chance, Captain Charles Smith, laſt year; he is about 21 or 22 years of age, remarkably tall and ſlim, being at leaſt 6 feet one or two inches high, wears his own hair, has a good countenance, and is lightly marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a pair of halfworn ſhoes, handſome pinchbeck buckles, knit yarn ribbed ſtockings, but he took ſeveral pair with him beſides thoſe he wore, new buckſkin breeches, a chocolate coloured cloth coat and waiſtcoat, lined with green ſhaloon, and trimmed with buttons, capt with whitemetal; he has with him both white and check ſhirts, and is ſuppoſed to have carried off more cloaths than belongs to him. Any perſon that delivers him to the ſubſcriber in this city, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward; but if delivered into any goal, in this or the neighbouring provinces, ſo that his maſter may get him again, Forty Shillings reward, paid by BENJAMIN LEVY.

Eaſton Goal, November 27, 1767.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 23d day of October laſt, on ſuſpicion of being a run away, a certain Iriſhman, who calls himſelf Patrick White, is about 22 years of age, is marked with the ſmall-pox, has ſtrait browniſh hair, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high, by trade a weaver; had on, when committed, a great coat, much worn, the reſt of his clothes were of no value. He ſays he arrived at Perth Amboy, in New-Jerſey, with Capt. Boſher, a few weeks before he was committed. Theſe are therefore to deſire his maſter (if he has any) to come pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JACOB BACHMAN, goaler.

Eaſton Goal, November 27, 1767.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 22d of October laſt, on ſuſpicion of being a run away, a certain Iriſhman, who calls himſelf David Powes, about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pretends to be a ſailor, by trade a chandler, ſays he came lately from Boſton, and was going towards Halifax, in Nova Scotia, to one Mr. Hays. There was found with him a parcel of womens dreſs, which was ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, and amongſt which are a colong, of 13 blue ſtones, ſet in braſs, and gilded, one pair of ear-rings, with blue ſtones, and fine ruffles and handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Theſe are therefore to deſire any perſon who has any right to ſaid Powes, or ſaid goods, to come prove their property, and take them away. ¶ JACOB BACHMAN, goaler.

To be LETT by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Valuable tract of LAND, about two miles from the Head of Buſh river, containing 600 acres, of which is about 250 acres cleared ground, under good fence and repair, with 20 acres of good meadow, large orchards of apples and peaches, with good buildings thereon; ſuch as a dwelling-houſe, well finiſhed, with three rooms below ſtairs, a kitchen, dairy, ſtables for horſes and horned cattle, corn-houſe, barn, pailed garden, &c. with about 60 acres of wheat in the ground; and there is likewiſe to be lett with it, a good ſtock of creatures, ſuch as horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, with implements of every kind, ſuitable for carrying on the farm. On the ſaid land are likewiſe two ſmall tenements, ſuitable for ſmall families, under good repair alſo, and will be lett either with, or without, the aforeſaid farm. Alſo 300 acres of land, lying about a mile from ſaid river, with about 100 acres of cleared land, under fence, with a dwelling-houſe, to be lett with, or without, a ſtock.--Likewiſe 90 acres of land at Buſh town, on ſaid river, where the ſubſcriber now lives, moſt of which is under very good fence and repair, with convenient buildings, ſuch as a good dwelling-houſe, kitchen, ſmoak-houſe, corn-houſe, ſtable, garden, &c. with a good pump-well, and 20 acres of wheat in the ground. Alſo two ſmall tenements thereon, adjoining the town, ſuitable for tradeſmen. And a very good brick houſe in Buſh town, 2 ſtory high, and good cellars under, with 3 rooms, and a ſtore, below ſtairs, and convenient chambers above, well ſituated and convenient for a man in trade. The terms may be known, by applying at ſaid place, in Baltimore county, to JOHN LEE WEBSTER. ¶

TAKEN adrift by JAMES MARTIN, living on the north-ſide of League-Iſland, a ſmall SCOW, very leaky, having iron ſpikes drove in the places where thole pins ſhould have been placed. The owner or owners, are deſired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take her away. §

ANY body that wants a frame of RED CEDAR, to build a ſhip with, the quantity being 315 peices of good ſhapable timber, let him enquire of Stephen Barton, living at Philip Ryan's, ſtave-culler, upon Society-Hill. The timber is to be ſeen at Mr. Jones's wharff, near the Fort. ‡

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 6th of this inſtant December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named BRYAN NEARY, 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, brown complexion, ſandy beard, ſeldom ſhaved, pock-marked, and ſpeaks with the brogue; had on, when he went away, a half worn felt hat, a white cloth coat, with leather buttons, and a jacket of the ſame, with linſey linings, a good leather apron, a pair of tow trowſers, turned up, and ſewed above the knees, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſtrong ſhoes, with thongs in them, a good tow ſhirt, and his maſter's great coat, which was almoſt new, it is of an aſh colour, with broad metal buttons, the cape lined with pale blue worſted. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ¶ ROBERT ALLISON.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Middletown, Cheſter county, about the 24th of laſt month, a ſmall bay MARE, 13 hands and a half high, or thereabouts, ſhot before, bald face, a plain ſtar in the forehead, inclining to the right ſide, and of a longiſh form. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, HENRY GRUBB. §

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the Subscriber,

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground, in Front-street, next Door but one to the North Side of the Quaker Meeting-House, containing in Front 20 Feet, and in Depth 160 Feet. The ready Cash will not be expected from the Purchaser, only good Security, with Interest from the Day of Sale. Enquire of

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

CAME to the plantation of John Shoemaker, of Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, in the beginning of November last, a brown bay horse COLT, a year old past, with a large star in his forehead. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again. ¶

Philadelphia, December 2, 1767.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owners and possessors of meadow land, in the district of SCHUYLKILL POINT, That they are required to pay the sum of Five Shillings per acre, for every acre they possess, for the repair of the dams, sluices, &c. belonging to the said company, unto Caleb Ash, the present treasurer, on or before the 10th day of January next, otherwise they will forfeit two-pence in every shilling. And the delinquents in former taxes are hereby notified, that unless they discharge what now remains due to the company, before the time above-mentioned, the treasurer will be directed to recover the same according to law. ⊕

Found by the ANNAPOLIS POST,

A Piece of red cloth, with some trimmings, and a pair of half worn red stocking breeches, on the road from Christine to the Head of Elk. They are left at the Post-Office at Charles-Town. Any person proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

Living in Leacock township, Lancaster county,

A PLANTATION, or tract of patent land, containing 77 Acres, situated at the Forks of the Provincial and Gap roads, 10 miles from Lancaster. There is on said plantation, a good dwelling house, barn, stables, a smith's shop, a well of good water, near to the house, a fine young orchard, of the best grafted fruit, and about 15 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; there is about the one half of said land cleared, the rest extraordinary fine young timber; the situation of said place makes it very suitable for a tradesman or store-keeper. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to ¶ ROBERT ANDERSON.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away, the first of this instant December, at night, from the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, a native Irish servant man, named PATRICK DUNFEE, a taylor by trade, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well set, of a dark complexion; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old light coloured brown coat and breeches, a blue cloth lapelled jacket, a black cotton velvet ditto, one pair of blue yarn, and one pair of thread hose, one pair of kip-skin shoes, with high round Pinchbeck or large carved silver buckles in them, a felt hat, and brown wig. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, if taken in the province, and if elsewhere, THREE POUNDS, paid by ‖ JACOB LEAMY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in York County, Pennsylvania, an Irish Servant Woman, named SARAH CONNER, about 23 Years of Age, short and thick, smooth faced, dark Hair; Had on, when she went away, a Callicoe Gown, Bed Ditto, red Petticoat, and one white Ditto: Has been Nine Months in the Country, and served Part of that time with William Spear, in Balimore Town. Whoever secures her in any Goal, so that her Master may have her again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by the Subscriber, or William Spear. SAMUEL PEDEN. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of Samuel Stewart, living in New-Britain Township, Bucks County, some time last October, a small Yearling HEIFER, of a white Colour, with some red Spots on her Sides, marked on each Ear with a Crop and Halfpenny, though not plain. The Owner coming and proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. ‖

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in Providence, Chester County, an Irish Servant Lad, named Timothy Gafny, 19 Years of Age, of middle Stature, fresh coloured, has grey Eyes, wears his own light coloured Hair, speaks good English, writes a good Hand, and may perhaps forge a Pass. He wears an old Castor Hat, broken brimmed, a light brown Thickset Fustian Coat, without Buttons, a Claret coloured Broadcloth Jacket, and white Flannel double breasted Jacket, with black Spots; a new home-spun Shirt, marked W M on the Sleeve Gusset, Leather Breeches, two Pair Yarn Stockings, and new Shoes, with large Metal Buckles in them. Whoever secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JAMES WILLCOX. ¶

STrayed away from the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, some time last July, a two year old dark brindle BULL, without any white, and no ear-mark, except a slit, occasioned by a dog. Whoever will give information of said bull, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward. SAMUEL PHILIPS. §

CAME to the plantation of John Bitler, living in Union township, Berks county, near Bird's iron-works, last May, a black HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high, about 16 years of age, has no brand-mark, paces and trots; also a bay year old stallion COLT, his two hind feet white, paces, has no brand-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN BITLER. †

WHEREAS I Augustus Shubart, now of Maxatawny township, Berks county, on the 26th of May last, bought 85 acres of land from a certain Michael Jacoby, of the township and county aforesaid, for which 85 acres he the said Michael Jacoby gave me a firm deed poll, but upon surveying the said land it is found not to contain the quantity above-mentioned, and as I gave him bonds for the remainder of what money was not paid, I do hereby warn all persons not to take any assignment on said bonds, or be concerned with them, as I will not pay them until such time as he makes good his agreement with me.

¶ AUGUSTUS SHUBART.

CAME to the plantation of Daniel Craig, in Warrington township, Bucks county, about the middle of September last, a black COW, about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, a red COW, with some white spots on her back, and has an ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ GOTLIP SINK.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE MAN, about 21 Years old, has had the Small-pox, Duty paid, an honest and sober Fellow, sold for want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers hereof. †

Philadelphia, December 1, 1767.

THE MEMBERS of the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring of Houses from Loss by Fire, are desired to meet, at the Court-House, on Friday the 11th Day of this Instant, at 10 o'Clock before Noon, to consider of an Application for getting the Members of said Contributionship incorporated. By Order of the Directors,

ROBERT OWEN, Clerk.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 12th day of December inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, a certain tract of land, situate in Richmond township, Berks county, bounded by lands of Henry Artley, Michael Hesler, and others, on which is erected a forge, saw-mill, and grist-mill; late the property of Frederick Delaplank; seized and taken in execution, by JASPER SCULL, Sheriff. ¶

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber, at the House of Captain George Nevill, in Fauquier County, to the highest Bidder, on Monday, the 21st of December instant, three Tracts of LAND, lying in the said County, viz.

THE Tract on which Mr. George Lamkin now lives, containing 100 Acres, conveniently situated for an Inn. Also 500 Acres, near upon Goose Creek, on which Thomas Furr, and several other Tenants, now live; this Land is very level, well watered, wooded, and fit either for farming or planting, and on it are several Orchards. The other contains 291 Acres, lying in the Forks of Goose Creek and Chattin Run; on this Parcel a small Plantation is cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground fit for laying down in Grass-Seed, and a Grist-Mill newly erected. Should any Person be inclinable to treat for the whole of those Lands before the above Day, they may do it with the Subscriber, at Port-Tobacco. DANIEL JENIFER. ‖

JUST IMPORTED in the NANCY and SUKEY, Captain KEAIS, from LONDON, and to be sold either *Wholesale* or *Retail*, by

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,

At his Store in Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

A LARGE and neat Assortment of superfine and second Cloths, of the very best Makers, and most fashionable Colours, with Rattinets to match them, and all other suitable Trimmings; also a Quantity of fine Beaver Coating.

As these Cloths are imported on the most easy Terms, and are of the best Quality, he flatters himself he shall be able to give Satisfaction to all who will favour him with their Custom. As he deals for Cash only, he proposes to *Retail* at the Prices the same Sort of Goods have been usually sold *Wholesale*; and to those who take a Quantity, he will allow such Abatements as will make it worth their While. Tbc. 6 W.

Imported in the last vessels from London and Bristol, and to be sold by

JOSEPH SIMS,

At his store, below the Draw-Bridge, between Messieurs Powell's and Plumsted's wharffs, very cheap for ready money or short credit,

A GENERAL assortment of European and India goods, suitable to the season. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THREE PLANTATIONS, viz. one containing upwards of 200 Acres, with a Dwelling-house, Frame Barn, good Orchard, and about 30 or 40 Acres of good Meadow, all within Bank; another of them contains about 150 Acres, with a Dwelling-house, good Orchard, and exceeding good Meadows, all within Bank; both the above Plantations have public Landings, adjoin each other, and are situate on Oldman's Creek, in a public Place for Business. The other Plantation contains about 200 Acres, of choice good Woodland, distant from the former about 3 Miles. Also 15 Acres of Land adjoining the last mentioned Place, of which about 8 Acres good Upland; the whole lying in Penn's Neck, Salem County. For further Particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the first mentioned Premises, GEORGE LAWRENCE. † 5s. Tbc.

For LONDON,

The SHIP
LONDON PACKET,
James Cook,
Commander;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER, or said Master. §4 W.

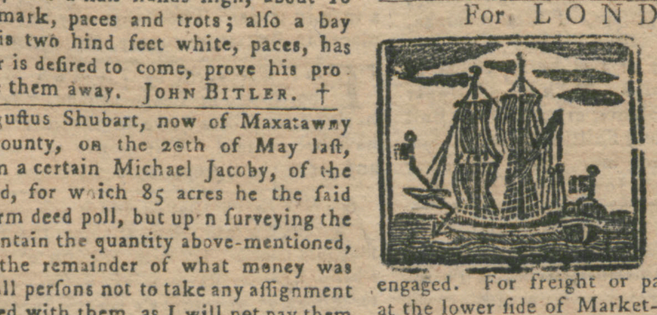
For BARBADOS,

The SHIP
MERCURY,
John Ashmead,
MASTER;

Having one Half of her Cargoe on board, and will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL and CHARLES MASSEY, in Water-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, said Master on board the Vessel, now lying at Wishart and Edwards's Wharff, or at his House, in Spruce-street, between Second and Third-streets.

N. B. Said Masseys have for Sale, Barbados and Jamaica Sugars in Hogsheads, Tierces and Barrels, Coffee, Jamaica Spirit, and a few Thousand Feet of Pine Boards. †

For LONDONDERRY,



The SHIP
NANCY,
Norman Harrison Chevers,
Master;

A stout good vessel, and has excellent accommodations for passengers; will certainly sail by the 20th of December instant at fartheft, having the greatest part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, at the lower side of Market-street wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP
MARQUIS of GRANBY,
ARCHIBALD M'ILVAINE Master;

Is now loading, and has great Part of her Cargoe engaged, and will sail with the first Flaxseed Ships. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or CONYNGHAM and NESBITT.

November 26, 1767.

To be SOLD by
Captain JOHN SIBBALD,
at his House, opposite the New-Market,

OLD MADEIRA WINE, best JAMAICA SPIRIT, and ARRACK, Wholesale and Retail. ¶

For NEWRY,

The BRIG
FREE-MASON,
John Semple,
MASTER;

A stout new Vessel, and has good Accommodations for Passengers; will sail with all possible Expedition. For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME; who have for Sale, at their Store, the Corner of Walnut and Water-streets, a large and neat Assortment of 10 and 11 Nail Linen Checks, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yd. 3-8ths Cotton and Linen Ditto, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. Irish Linens, Manchester Cotton Velvets, Irish Poplins, and Silk Handkerchiefs. Also a few Groce of black Bottles, &c.

For DUBLIN and BELFAST,

The SHIP
PRINCE GEORGE,
Robert Beatty,
MASTER;

Will sail with the first Flaxseed Vessels, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEIL and TOLBERT, or said Master on board.

For BELFAST.

The Ship NANCY,
SAMUEL HANNAH, Master;

WILL sail by the 15th of December inst. For Freight or Passage apply to WILLS and JACKSON, below the Draw-bridge, or to the said Captain on board, at Mease's Wharff.

N. B. Said Wills and Jackson have erected a compleat Sett of Works for cleaning Flaxseed, in the Stores on Mr. Mease's Wharff, where they receive Seed to clean, and shall be obliged to those who will please to favour them with their Business in that Way. They have for sale, a few Barrels and Tierces of Irish Beef; likewise, Jamaica Spirits, in Hogsheads. §

New-York, November 2, 1767.

TEN thousand and thirty acres of LAND, lying between those two branches of Delaware river, called in Evans's map by the names of Mohawks Branch, and Popackton Branch, which has been advertised for sale by James Parker of New-York, near a year ago, at 2s. and 6d. per acre, is now once more advertised to be sold at the low price of 2s. proc. per acre only, if a purchaser appears this fall: It is offered thus cheap, purely on account of the necessity the owner is in for the cash. This land has an indisputable title, is clear of quit-rent for ever, and is not 50 miles land carriage from Esopus, where sloops come and go to New-York: It lies partly in an oblong shape, and extending from branch to branch, bounds upon each; and might make 20 good farms of 500 acres each, and every farm bound upon one or other of the branches, from whence it is navigable down to Philadelphia, at all such times as the freshes make Delaware navigable above the falls. There is a considerable quantity of low land on both sides, and some good streams on the tract. And if any persons are minded to view it, on applying to David Cox, a small distance from Esq; Broadhead's, at Cushectunk, he will either go himself, or send a person, to shew them the land; provided they apply before the winter sets in.

The said Parker is not owner of the land, but if 20 persons will join to purchase, he will be one of them, pay his twentieth part of the cost, and take his twentieth part of the land by lot with the rest; and when it is considered, that this country is daily extending its settlements, and scarce any valuable land in this climate to be got for double that price, within 50 miles of navigable water, exclusive of its being clear of quitrent, this land must be thought cheap. None of the adjoining lands, in the same patent, could be had for one third more.

TO BE SOLD,

HAMPTON FURNACE, in Frederick county, Maryland, together with upwards of 3000 acres of land, all of which is remarkably well wooded; the furnace with casting bellows, and bridge houses are built of stone, compleatly and substantially finished, with a grist-mill, two stories high, built also of stone; they are situated upon a branch of Monocasy, which never fails, nor can any of the works be injured by the largest floods; there is likewise finished a large commodious coal house, with all other convenient houses; also a very compleat farm, within a quarter of a mile of the furnace, upon which is above 50 acres of meadow prepared, and 40 more may be easily cleared, all exceeding good, and in one body. There will also be sold the whole stock of negroes, servants, horses, waggons, &c. belonging to said works; there is 6 months coal at the furnace, and about 1400 cord of wood ready for carting; also about 500 tons of ore at the side of the furnace, about 400 tons more raised at the bank; the ore, of which there appears to be an inexhaustible quantity, is extremely rich, of a good quality, and very easily raised. The owners propose to sell immediately before they go into blast, time will be allowed for payment of the best part of the money, upon bond, and security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may treat with NORMOND BRUCE, who lives near, and will shew the said works; BENEDICT CALVERT, JAMES CANADY, EDWARD DIGGES, WILLIAM DIGGES, junior. Tbc. 6 W.

To be SOLD (or LETT, for three natural lives) the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Baltimore county, Maryland, viz.

PART of ROCHESTER, containing about 1000 acres. Part of STAIN's NEGLECT, containing 137 acres. WILMOTT's MANOR, containing 210 acres. All lying between Pipecreek and Patapsco Falls, about 25 miles from Baltimore town, and about 3 miles from the town of Westminster. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part of the said lands, may have time for payment, on paying interest; and those that incline to lease, may have it on reasonable terms. JOHN WILMOTT. §5w.

N. B. There are some improvements on the above lands.

For BELFAST,

The SHIP
PHILADELPHIA,
David M'Cutcheon,
MASTER;

Will sail the Beginning of December, having great Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to ORR, DUNLOPE and GLENHOLME, M'NEIL and TOLBERT, or said Master on board.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, stout, healthy, active NEGROE MAN, who is a good Miller, and not sold for any Fault. For Terms, apply to SAMUEL SHAW, Miller, near Chester. ¶

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December 17, 1767. NUMB. 2034

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER III.

Beloved Countrymen,

I REJOICE to find, that my two former lettters to you, have been generally received with ſo much favour by ſuch of you, whoſe ſentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would inſtantly perceive an ardent affection for your perſons, a zealous attachment to your intereſts, a lively reſentment of every inſult and injury offered to your honour or happineſs, and an inflexible reſolution to aſſert your rights, to the utmoſt of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to addreſs you.

I am no further concerned in any thing affecting *America*, than any one of you; and when liberty leaves it, I can quit it much more conveniently than moſt of you: But while Divine Providence, that gave me exiſtence in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to ſpeak, and my hand to move, I ſhall ſo highly and gratefully value the bleſſing received, as to take care, that my ſilence and inactivity ſhall not give my implied aſſent to any act, degrading my brethren and myſelf from the birthright, wherewith heaven itſelf "*hath made us free* *."

Sorry I am to learn, that there are ſome few perſons, who ſhake their heads with ſolemn motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the meaning of theſe letters. "*Great-Britain*," they ſay, "is too powerful to contend with; ſhe is determined to oppreſs us; it is in vain to ſpeak of right on one ſide, when there is power on the other; when we are ſtrong enough to reſiſt, we ſhall attempt it; but now we are not ſtrong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it ſignifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them; and if we ſhould get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier diſpleaſure upon us."

What can ſuch men deſign? What do their grave obſervations amount to, but this----"that theſe colonies, totally regardleſs of their liberties, ſhould commit them, with humble reſignation, to *chance*, *time*, and the tender mercies of *miniſters*."

Are theſe men ignorant, that uſurpations, which might have been ſucceſsfully oppoſed at firſt, acquire ſtrength by continuance, and thus become irreſiſtable? Do they condemn the conduct of theſe colonies, concerning the *Stamp-Act*? Or have they forgot its ſucceſsful iſſue? Ought the colonies at that time, inſtead of acting as they did, to have truſted for relief, to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needleſs "to ſpeak of rights" now, it was as needleſs then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and ſucceſsful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the ſame manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as ſucceſsful. Therefore it becomes neceſſary to enquire, whether "our rights *are* invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwiſe "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way, as if a man having a choice of ſeveral roads to reach his journey's end, ſhould prefer the worſt, for no other reaſon, but becauſe it is the worſt.

As to "riots and tumults," the gentlemen who are ſo apprehenſive of them, are much miſtaken, if they think, that grievances cannot be redreſſed without ſuch aſſiſtance.

I will now tell the gentlemen, what is "the meaning of theſe letters." The meaning of them is, to convince the people of theſe colonies, that they are at this moment expoſed to the moſt imminent dangers; and to perſuade them immediately, vigorouſly, and unanimouſly, to exert themſelves, in the moſt firm, but moſt peaceable manner, for obtaining relief.

The cauſe of liberty is a cauſe of too much dignity, to be ſullied by turbulence and tumult. It ought to be maintained in a manner ſuitable to her nature. Thoſe who engage in it ſhould breathe a ſedate, yet fervent ſpirit, animating them to actions of prudence, juſtice, modeſty, bravery, humanity and magnanimity.

To ſuch a wonderful degree were the ancient *Spartans*, as brave and free a people as ever exiſted, inſpired by this happy temperature of ſoul, that rejecting even in their battles the uſe of trumpets, and other inſtruments for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to ſcenes of havock and horror †, with the ſound of flutes, to the tunes of which their ſteps kept pace---- "exhibiting," as *Plutarch* ſays, "at once a terrible and delightful ſight, and proceeding with a deliberate valour, full of hope and good aſſurance, as if ſome divinity had ſenſibly aſſiſted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will, in every colony, be upon your guard againſt thoſe, who may at any time endeavour to ſtir you up, under pretences of patriotiſm, to any meaſures, diſreſpectful to our Sovereign and our mother country. Hot, raſh, diſorderly proceedings, injure the reputation of a people, as to wiſdom, valour and virtue, without procuring them the leaſt benefit. I pray GOD, that he may be pleaſed to inſpire you and your poſterity, to the lateſt ages, with that ſpirit of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to expreſs. To expreſs it in the beſt manner I can, I mean a ſpirit, that ſhall ſo guide you, that it will be impoſſible to determine whether an *American*'s character is moſt diſtinguiſhable, for his loyalty to his Sovereign, his duty to his mother country; his love of fredom, or his affection for his native ſoil.

Every government at ſome time or other falls into wrong meaſures. Theſe may proceed from miſtake or paſſion. But every ſuch meaſure does not diſſolve the obligation between the governors and the governed. The miſtake may be corrected; the paſſion may paſs over. It is the duty of the governed to endeavour to rectify the miſtake, and to appeaſe the paſſion. They have not at firſt any other right, than to repreſent their grievances, and to pray for redreſs, unleſs an emergence is ſo preſſing, as not to allow time for receiving an anſwer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are diſregarded, then that kind of *oppoſition* becomes juſtifiable, which can be made without breaking the laws, or diſturbing the public peace. This conſiſts in the *prevention of the oppreſſors reaping advantage from their oppreſſions*, and not in their puniſhment. For experience may teach them, what reaſon did not; and harſh methods cannot be proper, till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED, that an inveterate reſolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the *Engliſh* hiſtory affords frequent examples of reſiſtance by force. What particular circumſtances will in any future caſe juſtify ſuch reſiſtance, can never be aſcertained, till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to ſay generally, that it never can be juſtifiable, until the people are FULLY CONVINCED, that any further ſubmiſſion will be deſtructive to their happineſs.

When the appeal is made to the ſword, highly probable is it, that the puniſhment will exceed the offence; and the calamities attending on war out-weigh thoſe preceding it. Theſe conſiderations of juſtice and prudence, will always have great influence with good and wiſe men.

To theſe reflections on this ſubject, it remains to be added, and ought for ever to be remembered, that reſiſtance, in the caſe of colonies againſt their mother country, is extremely different from the reſiſtance of a people againſt their prince. A nation may change their king, or race of kings, and, retaining their ancient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus *Great-Britain*, under the illuſtrious houſe of *Brunſwick*, a houſe that ſeems to flouriſh for the happineſs of mankind, has found a felicity, unknown in the reigns of the *Stewarts*. But if once *we* are ſeparated from our mother country, what new form of government ſhall we adopt, or where ſhall we find another *Britain*, to ſupply our loſs? Torn from the body, to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relation, language and commerce, we muſt bleed at every vein.

In truth---the proſperity of theſe provinces is founded in their dependance on *Great-Britain*; and when ſhe returns to her "old good humour, and her old good nature," as Lord *Clarendon* expreſſes it, I hope they will always think it their duty and intereſt, as it moſt certainly will be, to promote her welfare by all the means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our diſputes. Anger produces anger; and differences, that might be accommodated by kind and reſpectful behaviour, may, by imprudence, be enlarged to an incurable rage. In quarrels between countries, as well as in thoſe between individuals, when they have riſen to a certain height, the firſt cauſe of diſſenſion is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and reſenting the mutual expreſſions of their diſlike. When feuds have reached that fatal point, all conſiderations of reaſon and equity vaniſh; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regards their intereſt, but the gratification of their wrath. The ſway of the ‡ *Cleons* and *Clodius*'s, the deſigning and deteſtable flatterers of the prevailing paſſion, becomes confirmed. Wiſe and good men in vain oppoſe the ſtorm, and may think themſelves fortunate, if, in attempting to preſerve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themſelves. Their *prudence* will be called *baſeneſs*; their *moderation guilt*; and if their virtue does not lead them to deſtruction, as that of many other great and excellent perſons has done, they may ſurvive to receive from their expiring country the mournful glory of her acknowledgment, that their counſels, if regarded, would have ſaved her.

The conſtitutional modes of obtaining relief, are thoſe which I wiſh to ſee purſued on the preſent occaſion; that is, by petitions of our aſſemblies, or where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent prince, in whoſe good diſpoſitions towards us we may confide. We have a generous, ſenſible and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful men, be provoked to anger againſt us. I cannot believe they will be cruel or unjuſt; or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parent; but let our complaints ſpeak at the ſame time the language of affliction and veneration.

If, however, it ſhall happen, by an unfortunate courſe of affairs, that our applications to his Majeſty and the parliament for redreſs, prove ineffectual, let us THEN take *another ſtep*, by withholding from *Great-Britain* all the advantages ſhe has been uſed to receive from us. THEN let us try, if our ingenuity, induſtry, and frugality, will not give weight to our remonſtrances. Let us all be united with one ſpirit, in one cauſe. Let us invent---let us work---let us ſave---let us, at the ſame time, keep up our claim, and inceſſantly repeat our complaints---But, above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious being, ‖ "by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice."

Nil deſperandum.
Nothing is to be deſpaired of.

A FARMER.

* GAL. v. 1.

† Plutarch *in the life of* Lycurgus. *Archbiſhop* Potter's *Archæologia Græca.*

‡ Cleon *was a popular firebrand of* Athens, *and* Clodius *of* Rome; *each of whom plunged his country into the deepeſt calamities.*

‖ PROV. viii. 15.

Singular ACCIDENT, and Inſtance of a PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE.

[Related by THUANUS, in his Hiſtory.]

IN the civil wars of France, on account of religious diſputes, when the Catholics beſieged Rouen, in 1562, Francis Civile, one of the moſt intrepid gentlemen of the Calvaniſt party, received a wound which made him fall ſenſeleſs from the rampart into the town. Some ſoldiers, who ſuppoſed him dead, ſtripped and buried him, with the uſual negligence on theſe occaſions. A truſty and affectionate perſon he had retained in his ſervice, deſirous of procuring for his maſter a more honourable burial, went with a deſign to find his body. His ſearch being fruitleſs amongſt ſeveral dead bodies which were quite diſfigured, he covered them again with earth, but ſo as that the hand of one of them remained uncovered. As he was returning he looked behind him, and perceived that hand; and the apprehenſion he was under, that ſuch an object might excite the dogs to unearth the dead body for devouring it, induced him to come back, in order to cover it. The moment he was going to exerciſe this pious office, a gleam of light from the moon, juſt coming from under a cloud, made him perceive a diamond ring Civile wore on his finger. Without loſs of time, he takes up his maſter, who had ſtill breath in him, and carries him to the hoſpital of the wounded. But the ſurgeons, who had been quite fatigued with labour, and conſidered him as on the point of death, would take no trouble about his wound. The ſervant then found himſelf obliged to tranſport him to his own inn, where he languiſhed four days without any help. At the end of this time, two phyſicians had the complaiſance to viſit him. They cleanſed his wound, and, by their care, put him in a way to live. The town having been taken by aſſault, the conquerors were ſo barbarous as to throw him out of the window. He fortunately fell on a heap of dung, where, abandoned by every one, he ſtill paſſed three days. Ducreiſet, his relation, had him carried off privately in the night, and ſent into an houſe in the country where his wound was dreſſed at leiſure. There, after ſo many kinds of deaths, he recovered ſo perfect a health, that he ſurvived forty years all thoſe accidents. That particular Providence, which had ſaved this man from ſo many perils, had alſo preſided over his birth. His mother dying with child, during the abſence of her huſband, had been buried, without any one thinking to extract the child by the Ceſarian operation. The day after ſhe was interred the huſband arrives, and learns with ſurprize, the death of his wife, and the little attention that was had for the fruit of her womb. He requires her grave to be dug up; and, having had her opened, Civile was extracted ſtill living.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,
At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the fifth day of January next, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

A Certain ſmall tract of LAND, part of the eſtate of Peter Stille, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Kingſeſs, containing 16 acres and a quarter, or thereabouts, bounded by lands late of William Pocklington, and wife, Nathan Gibſon, John Towers, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes, and be further informed of the title, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Philadelphia,

EDWARD YORKE, Executor.

To be SOLD, by
PETER HENDRICK STREPERS,
Living at the North Eaſt corner of Race and Fifth-ſtreets,

A Quantity of ſtraw-knives, ſpindles for wheels, chiſſels, planes, coffee-mills, beſt and middling Mylander whetſtones, beſt flints, German pruans, ozenbrigs linen, camel yarn of divers ſorts and colours, ſmall looking-glaſſes, red chalk, and a ſmall quantity of ſcythes; all which he will diſpoſe of to merchants or ſhopkeepers, on the moſt reaſonable terms. ¶

RUN away from Thomas Ogle, two Negroe men; one named DAN, and the other MOSE; Dan is a ſhort well ſet fellow, and Moſe is taller. Dan has got a ſmall ſcar on one of his cheeks. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroes, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by me

THOMAS OGLE.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber, of Long Swamp townſhip, Berks county, having ſome time ago forewarned the public from taking an aſſignment of ſome bonds, given to Nicholas Sydle, till he made his right good to a certain improvement which I have bought of him: This is now to give notice, that ſaid Sydle has given me a good right to the ſaid improvement, and I do hereby acknowledge the ſaid bonds to ſtand good, to all purpoſes therein mentioned. GEORGE URICH. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the ſecond of this inſtant December, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a ſervant man, named ROBERT BATERBY, a weaver by trade, born in Ireland, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a brown complexion, chunky made, and ſhort brown hair; had on, when he run away, a light coloured napt coat, lined with white flannel, with dark hair buttons, a ſnuff coloured broadcloth jacket, buckſkin breeches, blue milled ſtockings, good ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and new wool hat; he ſerved part of his time with Robert Clinch, as an hoſtler, in ſaid county; is much given to drink. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by us

§ JOHN RAMSAY, or ISAAC LEMEN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or ſtolen, on Tueſday night, the firſt of this inſtant December, from a paſture near Queen's-town, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a ſorrel GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a round, ſtrong-made horſe, has a little white on his forehead, large ſaddle marks on his back, near the withers, hanging mane, ſwitch tail, and was 12 years old laſt ſpring; he trots and gallops, and has been uſed to go in a chair. Alſo a brown GELDING, ſome thing higher than the other, but not ſo ſtrong made, is glaſs eyed, has a blaze in his face, white hind feet, hog mane, ſwitch tail, and may be 11 or 12 years old; this horſe paces naturally, has been uſed to the plow, and has ſome white hairs on his neck, occaſioned by the galling of the collar, neither of them branded, and their other marks, if any, are not remembered. Forty Shillings for taking up and bringing home theſe two horſes to the ſubſcriber, in Queen Anne's county, or Twenty Shillings for either of them, if taken up in this county; and Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either, if taken up out of this county; and, if ſtolen, Twelve Pounds reward for apprehending and bringing to juſtice the thief or thieves, will be paid upon conviction, by

¶ JAMES HOLLYDAY.

WHEREAS ISAAC VAUGHAN, of the townſhip of Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, did obtain of me, the ſubſcriber, two bonds, bills or notes, dated on or about the 11th day of November laſt, for payment of 51. each; and as they were obtained in a fraudulent manner, I take this method to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, bills or notes, as I am determined not to pay them.

† JOHN JOHNSON.

For LIVERPOOL,

The BRIGANTINE
ELIZABETH and MARY,
Archibald Graham,
MASTER;
Will ſail about the 20th inſtant, having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, at Mrs. Grace Harvey's, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſieurs Meaſe and Miller's ſtore, or ſaid Captain on board, at Mr. Stamper's wharff. ⊕

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Your indulging me in an opportunity of conveying the following addreſs to your correſpondent the FARMER, *will oblige*

Your very humble ſervant,

****

To the FARMER.

SIR,

I AM one of thoſe who think the public greatly obliged to you, for the three uſeful eſſays with which you have already favoured them, through the channel of the ſeveral weekly papers. The importance of the ſubject, and the manner in which you have treated it, cannot but command our attention. You have not, like moſt of our ſlimſy politicians, taken up the looſe, undigeſted principles of the day; and, in the purſuit of your obſervations, ſuffered yourſelf to be diverted from the purpoſe of informing the minds of your readers, by the ridiculous ambition of pleaſing their ears, with the laboured harmony of a poliſhed period. You have already ſhewn yourſelf perfectly acquainted with your ſubject, and, if one may venture to judge of the feelings of the heart from the productions of the head, you are not a little animated by the theme which you have choſen. Removed as you are from the buſy ſcene of action, ſurely nothing but a natural love of liberty, and an affectionate regard for the intereſt of your country, could have urged you to ſuch deep reſearches into the nature of our conſtitution; and have led you to remark, with ſo much preciſion, the regular advances which have been made, from the firſt ſtatutes which were framed for the regulation of our trade, down to the late alarming acts which have paſſed for the diſpoſal of our property, and the reſtraining of our liberty. Since the firſt *cautious attempt* of Mr. *Dulaney* to inform the ignorant, and correct the prejudiced, the public has not been favoured with any one eſſay, in which there has been ſo much argument, and ſo little declamation. I have been a dabler in politics myſelf, but my Enquiries have been looſe and deſultory. Yours appear to be generouſly deſigned for the uſe of your country. The knowledge which you have acquired, muſt have coſt you no ſmall ſhare of time and labour. You cannot devote it to a nobler purpoſe----- "All mankind's concern is"----*liberty*----Proceed then, my dear Sir, to compleat the taſk you have undertaken. Make us acquainted with the rights of freemen; and point out to us thoſe pernicious attempts which may tend to their violation----Teach us how to diſtinguiſh between the generous glow of liberty, and the furious rage of licentiouſneſs----Furniſh us with ſuch inſtruction as may enable us to diſcover the difference between the legal exerciſe of delegated power, and the arbitrary exertion of unlimited authority. You will, I dare ſay, very readily admit the neceſſity of lodging a *reſtraining power* in ſome part of the political body; but, at the ſame time, you will as reaſonably remark, that this power is only to be exerted in limiting and regulating the trade and manufactures of each particular part, in ſuch a manner as may moſt effectually promote the general good of the whole community. Thoſe who are beſt acquainted with our complicated ſyſtem, moſt eaſily diſcover the *neceſſity* of placing this power ſomewhere. Suppoſe it ſhould be conceded to the parliament of *Great-Britain*; no man, in his ſenſes, could ſuppoſe it to be granted, but with the ſame reſervations which we have ever annexed to the moſt extenſive prerogatives of the crown. "*Ne quid detrimenti reſpublica capiat*," is the tenure of this delegated power in what ever part of the community it may be veſted. The King has an indiſputed right to uſe a diſcretionary power in proroguing and diſſolving the parliament; but, whenever this prerogative may be exerciſed to the ruin of the nation, I hope we ſhall not want a *Pym* or a *Hampden* to reduce it within its natural bounds. The idea of unlimited power is inconſiſtent with the genius of liberty, and we may as ſafely concede it to one as to five hundred; for what eſſential difference could be perceived by the inhabitants of *New-York*, if they had been arbitrarily ſtripped of their legiſlative power, by the ſingle exertion of the royal prerogative, and not by the ſolemn formality of one oppreſſive act, ſubſcribed by the whole *Britiſh* parliament.

Happy would it be for a people who anxiouſly cultivate the growth of liberty, if any refinement in political knowledge could enable them to frame laws, ſo applicable and equal to every emergency, as to remove the neceſſity of lodging a *diſcretionary power* in the breaſt of any individual: But ſince the imperfection of human wiſdom will not admit of ſuch a refinement, we can only exert our utmoſt endeavours, in every delegation of our natural power, to guard, by the moſt prudent reſervations, every ſuch conceſſion from thoſe ill conſequences, which may poſſibly follow an arbitrary exertion of this neceſſary, yet dangerous authority. From you, Sir, we may now very reaſonably expect (as your abilities appear quite equal to the taſk) that you will kindly communicate to us that intelligence which we ſo much require. Our future happineſs and tranquility, in a great meaſure, depend upon our being able to determine, with the moſt exact, political preciſion, the conſtitutional extent of parliamentary power---upon our having ſufficient information to diſcover when thoſe, who have arrogated to themſelves this diſputed authority, are framing a *reaſonable regulation*, or meditating an act of *oppreſſive reſtraint*. The light which you have already thrown upon a ſubject ſo important and intereſting to every coloniſt, flatters me with a hope, that, in the continuation of your eſſays, you will teach us to make thoſe diſtinctions, without which we can neither reaſon properly, nor act conſiſtently. As you have already raiſed our expectations, it is become a duty in you to gratify them; and if any thing ſhould diſcourage you from proſecuting the taſk you have undertaken, you will very deſervedly meet with the reproaches of the public, as well as thoſe of

Your very humble ſervant,

Dec. 14, 1767. A CITIZEN.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

AS it has ever been my Study to paſs ſilently through Life, it is doing the utmoſt Violence to my Nature to appear in this public Manner; and nothing leſs than the Defence of my Reputation could have induced me to it.

In the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE of *November* 16, and in the GAZETTE of *November* 19, it is inſerted, that I have invented a Method of ſuddenly diſengaging the Horſes from my Carriage, by pulling a String; which Publication I was totally ignorant of, not having the leaſt Deſire to arrogate any Merit on the Occaſion---on the contrary, I was extremely diſguſted, and had I thought it a Matter of Importance enough for public Attention, I ſhould then have declared my Diſapprobation of it: But finding that I have been ungenerouſly accuſed of a Conduct which reflects both Knavery and Vanity on my Character, I can no longer be ſilent.---Firſt I am taxed with having ſtolen the Invention, and then with being privy to the Publication; Charges which, if true, would very juſtly render me the Object of Ridicule: But I hope ever to preſerve more Honeſty, than to put ſuch a Deception on the World; and had the Perſon who ſigns *L. M.* in the laſt Gazette, been ſo genteel as to have favoured me with a Line or a Meſſage, I ſhould very candidly have given him the Information I now give the Public----That many Years before Sir *Francis Blake Delaval*'s Experiment was tried, I heard from a Gentleman of *Virginia*, that ſuch a Scheme had been executed in *England*; and, in the Year 1760, I had Directions from a Gentleman in *Philadelphia* to have a Chariot built on that Plan; but could not find a Coach-maker in *London* who knew any Thing of the Matter----this firſt gave me the Thought; and I ſoon after projected the Plan I lately executed; being confirmed in my Deſign, by the Account I read of the Experiment tried on *Weſtminſter Bridge*: But I never ſaw any Thing of the Kind, or even heard a Deſcription of it; and my Method may very probably be as different from Sir *Francis*'s, as his is from that, of which the *Virginia* Gentleman ſpoke---indeed the Thing is of ſo ſimple a Nature, and may be effected ſo many different Ways, that any Perſon who will give himſelf the Trouble of thinking on the Subject, may readily ſucceed in the Attempt.---I ſought no Applauſe on the Occaſion, and Sir *Francis Blake Delaval, L. M.*---or any other, is heartily welcome to my Share, if any there is.---The Safety of my Family was what I had principally in View. But the Satisfaction I reaped from ſucceeding in my Projection, is conſiderably abated, by being thus obliged to preſent a State of the Caſe to the Public, who I hope will indulge me with a Pardon for this Intruſion.

Burlington, Dec. 11, 1767. RICHARD WELLS.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

MERIT, Gentlemen, is ſo rarely met with in our degenerate days, that it would be the higheſt villainy, and cruelty, to ſteal from the man who poſſeſſes it, to "*deck*" and adorn another; and I cannot ſufficiently admire that noble ſoul, who ſtands forth the champion of the injured, and publicly vindicates his cauſe.

The moſt horrid theft that perhaps ever was perpetrated, has lately been barefacedly publiſhed to the world; and it is matter of the greateſt amazement, that ſeveral weeks have elapſed without that notice being taken of it, which common juſtice demands: But the great, the glorious enterprize of detecting the filching impoſtor, ſolely and alone is reſerved for the humane and benevolent Mr. *L. M.* O! envied happy man, what glowing honours are thy due!

But thank your ſtars, your country's honour's ſafe,
The rogue's a Briton, *not a* Buckſkin *thief.*

If I had not been an eye-witneſs of the publication, I could ſcarce have credited the report of ſuch impudence: Had the magazines, chronicles, *&c.* from which he has ſtolen, been printed in the *Syriac*, *Chaldee*, or *Chineſe* language, it is poſſible the theft would not have been detected, and the rogue might have made that uſe of his learning, which the wickedneſs of his heart would no doubt prompt him to; but that a man ſhould ſteal from a language which all can read, and all of courſe detect, is the moſt ſtriking inſtance of aſſurance I ever met with. Is it not publiſhed in twenty papers? Are not thoſe papers in every public, and almoſt every private houſe in town? where every child may read, that "Sir *Francis Blake Delaval* tried an experiment with "his new invented Phæton upon *Weſtminſter Bridge*, by putting "his horſes in full gallop, and in a moment, by pulling a ſtring "*(mark, by only pulling a ſtring)* the horſes galloped off, and left "the carriage ſtanding ſtill!" Is not here a full and clear account of the matter? And could not the candid and ingenious Mr. *L. M.* or any other perſon, of the ſmalleſt penetration in the world, conſtruct a carriage on this plan, after ſo particular a deſcription? You ſee the whole is done by only pulling a *ſtring*. I think I need not enlarge on a point which is already ſo clear; yet as it is poſſible there may be ſome heads ſo impenetrably dull, as not to take in the whole of the machinery, from the accounts publiſhed in the *Engliſh* papers, I would juſt beg the favour of the ingenious Mr. *L. M.* to condeſcend ſo far to the ignorant part of his fellow citizens, as to publiſh his conceptions of the matter. I ſhall freely give them mine; but I aſſure that gentleman, they are preſented to the public, with all that deference and reſpect, which is due to his ſuperior ſagacity. The letters S. T. R. I. N. G. I underſtand as follows.

S, I apprehend, refers to the ſpring, fixed horizontally to the forepart of the axle-tree, about fifteen inches long, with a hole at one end, to receive the ſtring, which paſſes through a hole bored obliquely through the axle-tree, and into the bottom of the carriage.

T is the Tongue plate, in form of a croſs, rivetted on the tongue or pole, with the arms of the croſs lying on the hounds.

R is the Rounding holes, cut quite through the chaps of the hounds, juſt before where the arms of the croſs lie, being deſigned to admit the points of

I, the Iron fork, the handle of which is about 18 inches long (reaching to the ſpring before mentioned) the prongs of which are very ſtrong, and turned up nearly at right angles with the handle; forming withal part of a circle, in order to work clear in R (the rounding holes before mentioned) this iron ſomewhat reſembles the bent fork, which plaiſterers uſe in mixing up their mortar. The points come up about an inch and an half above the hounds.

N is the Node or ſwelling in the horizontal parts of the prongs (about three inches from the right angle bend) in each of which is a round hole, horizontally made, to admit two hooks drove upwards into the under part of the hounds; thus the iron fork works like the handle of a pump; except that N, the Node or ſwelling, in which the holes are made, is in the upper part of the iron. Laſtly,

G is the Great ſtaple drove a-croſs the end of the ſpring (cloſe by the end of the long lever) to keep it from giving way, but long enough to let the ſpring fly out about three inches. Thus you ſee when the long end of the lever is below the ſpring, and the points of the prongs of courſe above the hounds, the horſes draw the carriage by the arms of the croſs, which are behind the prongs; the ſwingle trees being fixed to the pole by a bolt as uſual, only placing the head of the bolt below, which ſhould be ſunk into the pole, to prevent its catching the iron plate, which is uſually fixed to keep the hounds from ſpreading; the pole is kept from riſing up, by a claw ſcrewed to its under part, which ſlides under the iron plate, and ſerves to hold back the carriage, when going down hill.

When the ſpring is pulled flat to the axle-tree, by means of the ſtring which paſſes into the body of the carriage, the arms of the croſs ſlide over the prongs, which ſink down by the drawing of the horſes, and they are then diſengaged from the carriage, carrying off the pole, which keeps the ſwingle trees from their heels, by means of the pole braces, and a ſtrap that paſſes thro' a loop under the pole, and is buckled to the breechings of the harneſs; thus four or ſix horſes are as eaſily releaſed as two, and any perſon, I think, may readily underſtand it by a ſmall model cut in paper.

Here, Gentlemen, have I given my ideas of the matter; if I am wrong, I ſhall be extremely obliged to Mr. *L. M.* to ſet me right; he no doubt *can* do it; and I think *that* diſintereſted generoſity, and nobleneſs of ſoul, which induced him to do juſtice to the abſent, will influence his maſterly pen, to give the world an exact account of the machinery, intended to be deſcribed by the letters S. T. R. I. N. G. and yet, though I cannot but have the higheſt opinion of Mr. *L. M*'s abilities, I have ſuch an unconquerable itch for gaming on all occaſions, that I will lay him any wager he pleaſes (if he has never ſeen Sir *Francis Blake Delaval*'s new invented phæton) that he cannot direct a model on Sir *Francis*'s plan; and further, that the execution of the ſcheme here, is as different from that in *England*, as a haſty publication is from a friendly conference: I aſſure him, upon my honour, I take no advantage in the offer I make, for I never ſaw or heard any thing of Sir *Francis*'s contrivance, more than what is contained in the article he has republiſhed. Should he doubt it, I anſwer, in his own pertinent and elegantly choſen words---

No (he is) out abundantly,
Nothing truer, take my word for that.

I am, *Gentlemen, Yours, &c.* N. O.

N. B. An ingenious ſmith (with whom I have ſpoken) perfectly acquainted with *initials*, ſo clearly underſtands the deſcription intended by the letters above referred to, that he will fit a carriage with ſuch a machine for Ten Shillings.

ROSEAU (in Dominica) October 10.

WE are credibly informed, that there are now in this iſland upwards of three thouſand white inhibitants, and fifteen thouſand Negroes; which muſt appear a very amazing number to any one who conſiders the uncultivated ſtate in which the greateſt part of this valuable iſland at preſent is. And it certainly muſt give pleaſure to all its well-wiſhers to obſerve the daily increaſe of ſettlers, the high advanced price for which lands ſell, and the great ſpirit that buildings are now carrying on with in the ſeveral towns; as it fully evinces its great importance as a trading colony, and the value it will ſoon be of to the crown. There are now upwards of twenty houſes building in the town of Roſeau only.

A man of war is arrived from France at Martinico and Guadaloupe, by which a Royal Edict is come out directed to the Governors of the French Weſt-India iſlands, forbidding (on account of ſaid iſlands being much diſtreſſed in having their ſpecie carried off) all Engliſh veſſels from entering any of their ports after the 31ſt day of December next, either to bring in or carry off any commodity whatever; lumber and melaſſes not excepted.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) October 30.

They write from Weſt-Florida of the 10th inſtant, that governor Browne had iſſued writs for calling a new aſſembly, the members were elected accordingly, and the aſſembly prorogued, by proclamation, to the 30th of November next. A ſmall party of Chickeſaw Indians going to the Illinois, fell in with a hunting party of French people, the Indians made a man, a woman, and two children priſoners, whom they carried to their nation, and delivered them to Mr. Commiſſary Mackintoſh. Three of the French party made their eſcape. General Haldiman, and Charles Stuart, Eſq; deputy-ſuperintendant, have ordered the priſoners to be ſent down to Penſacola. The Indians offered no violence to them, only told them, "That the ground they were upon was not "French, and therefore they had nothing to do there." About the beginning of September, the Creeks killed ten Choctaws, four near Lake Pontchartrain, and ſix at the Village of Youanie, the neareſt to Mobille; they loſt only one man. A number of ſmall parties were gone out to revenge the loſs, and a very large body, commanded by the Red Captain, was almoſt ready to go on the ſame errand. The Choctaws appear ſick of the war, and it is thought, a pacification between them and the Creeks will ſoon take place.

Captain Collett, an engineer, appointed governor of Fort Johnſton, in North-Carolina, and to ſurvey that province, is arrived here from London.

The Creek Indians complain much of encroachments made on their lands, and when they were told of the outrage committed by ſome of their people at St. Mary's river, the headmen anſwered, "If the go-"vernor cannot prevent the Virginia people (Crackers) from taking "our lands, how does he think we can reſtrain our mad young men?"

The diſturbances in the back ſettlements of this province are not yet entirely at an end; the horſe ſtealers and robbers, we are told, are almoſt quite driven away, but the reforming gentry are not altogether ſatisfied: We hope ſoon to hear, that peace and good order are reſtored.

The brigantine Penn, James Williamſon maſter, of and from Cape-Fear, for Briſtol, on the 11th inſtant, ſtruck on a rock about 5 leagues N. W. of Bermuda: The veſſel is entirely loſt; the people are ſaved, and about 100 barrels of tar, part of her cargoe.

Nov. 6. *Captain Mark Robinſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Fowey, of 28 guns, who arrived here laſt week from Great-Britain, is commanding officer, or Commodore of all his Majeſty's ſhips from Virginia to Cape Florida, including the Bahama Iſlands. Commodore Hood, ſtationed at Halifax, commands as far ſouth as New-York, and, it is ſaid, a third Commodore will be ſtationed at Virginia.*

Captain Savery, juſt arrived from St. Auguſtine, in the brigantine Auguſtine Packet, carried there 70 Negroes from Africa, the firſt ever imported directly from thence into that province. He informs us, that Dr. Stork, and a great many other ſettlers, were arrived there from England, in the Aurora, Captain Fuller, and that upwards of 2000 Negroes were contracted for, by the noblemen and gentlemen in Great-Britain, concerned in that province, to be imported there from Africa the enſuing ſummer; and that Dr. Turnbull was ſoon expected, with about 300 Greeks, from Scanderoon and Smyrna, ſkilled in the culture of ſilk, cotton, olives, vines, and other articles, proper for the climate of Eaſt-Florida.

They write from Georgia, that the Creek Indians, who had their houſes burnt by the Crackers, are ſatisfied, compenſation having been made them for their loſſes by governor Wright. Thoſe who took poſſeſſion of Lemmon's ſtore, on his abandoning it, returned moſt of the goods, and have left that part of the country.

November 13. A letter from Dominica to a gentleman here, of the 22d ult. confirms the account of a Royal Edict being received from France at Guadaloupe and Martinico, for preventing all Engliſh veſſels from entering any port in the ſaid iſlands, after the 31ſt of next month: A proclamation was likewiſe iſſued, ordering all Britiſh ſubjects to depart thoſe iſlands by the day above-mentioned; the letter concludes, "We ſhall not be able "to get any of your new crop to that market, ſuppoſing it could "arrive before the edict takes place, as the French would take "advantage of the edict, and order away your veſſels without "your effects."

On Wedneſday laſt Alexander Cameron, Eſq; Commiſſary for the Cherokee nation, with Ouconnoſtota, or the Great Warrior, Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, the Prince of Choté, Tiffitöe of Keeowee, and the Raven of Toogoloo, formerly of Nookaſee, all principal headmen and chiefs of that nation, arrived here, in conſequence of directions for that purpoſe given by the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of the ſouthern diſtrict; and this day they had an audience of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor in chief, &c. of this province, to congratulate him on his arrival here, this being the firſt opportunity they have had of waiting on his Lordſhip; they ſung the peace-ſong, and danced the eagle tail dance, in honour of his Excellency. We hear, that as ſoon as his honour the ſuperintendant returns from the ſouthward, whence he is daily expected, ſo many of the principal Cherokees, now here, as he ſhall direct, will embark for New-York, to treat of, and endeavour to conclude, a peace with the northern Indians.

The Mary, a large ſhip of 1400 barrels, Thomas Loveday, maſter, from London for this port, got aſhore laſt Tueſday on Tucker's-iſland, near Ediſto, and is loſt.

November 20. They write from Weſt-Florida of the 29th paſt, that the whole number of Choctaws that muſtered to go out againſt the Creeks was upwards of 800, but they all returned without ſeeing the enemy except the Red Captain, one of our faſteſt friends in that nation; he with a party of 42 men were ſet upon near the Cahaba river by the Creeks, who killed him, his ſon, and 24 others. The Choctaws blame a white man, a trader, for betraying them to the Creeks: Letters from the country of the Creeks ſay, that they were 100 in number, that they killed 30 out of 40 Choctaws, and brought one priſoner home, whom they burnt: They declare the Choctaws behaved with great bravery, for when they had fought 'till all their ammunition was expended, they ruſhed in among the thickeſt of their enemies, knocking them down with their tomahawks, and the butt-ends of their muſkets. The Creeks own the loſs of twelve men, among whom were Molton, another good friend of ours, his ſon, and the Oakfuſkee King. The victors delivered the gorget, medal and commiſſion of the Red Captain, who was a Great-Medal Chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a trader, in order to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſary, or the Superintendant, who appointed him.

We hear his Excellency Governor Grant, and the Superintendant's deputy, are now holding a meeting with a great number of Creek Indians at Picolata in Eaſt-Florida.

We are aſſured that every bad impreſſion is removed, that might have been apprehended would have occaſioned miſchief to the ſouthern provinces, from the outrages committed by the Crackers at Okonee and elſewhere, and by the Creeks at St. Mary's river.

Nov. 23. *The two laſt, and all future Weſt-India packet-boats called, and are to call at Madeira and Dominica; ſo that their route now is, from Falmouth to Madeira, Barbados, Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, Jamaica, Penſacola and South-Carolina (with mails alſo for Georgia and Eaſt-Florida) and from thence back to Falmouth.*

A ſnow from New-York for this port, one Henderſon maſter, having been out more than ſix weeks, is ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the ſtorm of the 16th and 17th paſt.

Nov. 27. *Advices from different parts of the Weſt-Indies, confirm the accounts of the French prohibiting all trade with the Engliſh.*

SAVANNAH, *in Georgia, November 4.*

The following is a meſſage from his Excellency the Governor to the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen,

THE Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, having notified to me, that his Majeſty expects and requires that the commons houſe of aſſembly of this province will render an exact and complete obedience in all reſpects whatever to the terms of the mutiny act, and being commanded, without delay, in his Majeſty's name, to require, that they will make thoſe proviſions for the ſupply of the King's troops, which by that act they are directed to do;

I have this day laid his Majeſty's commands before them, of which I think it neceſſary to inform you, and have not the leaſt doubt but that, as far as lies with you, you will chearfully concur in rendering obedience to his Majeſty's commands, and the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature. JAMES WRIGHT.

October 27, 1767.

To his Excellency JAMES WRIGHT, *Eſq; Captain General, and Governor in Chief, &c.*

The humble addreſs of the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THIS houſe having taken into conſideration your excellency's meſſage of this day to them, informing them, that you had received a notification from the Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, that his Majeſty expected, and required, that the commons houſe of aſſembly of this province will render an exact and complete obedience in all reſpects whatever to the terms of the mutiny act,

This houſe doth aſſure your Excellency, that they will at all times pay a due regard to his Majeſty's commands, and render an exact and complete obedience in all reſpects whatever to the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, as they are convinced it is their indiſpenſible duty ſo to do, and that they will moſt chearfully concur with the commons houſe of aſſembly in making thoſe proviſions for his Majeſty's troops which are required by the ſaid act.

Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, Oct. 27, 1767.

By Order of the Upper Houſe,
JAMES HABERSHAM,
Preſident.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

Honourable Gentlemen,

I Am extremely obliged to you for this addreſs; the dutiful regard you ſo warmly expreſs for his Majeſty, and the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, gives me great ſatisfaction, and I think muſt do you honour.

JAMES WRIGHT.

His EXCELLENCY's *meſſage to the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.*

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

HAVING lately received letters from the Earl of Shelburne, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern department, has obliged me to call you together a little earlier than I ſhould otherwiſe have done: But, gentlemen, I am to acquaint you, that his Majeſty expects and requires that you will render an exact and complete obedience in all reſpects whatever to the terms of the mutiny-act; and I am commanded, without delay, in his Majeſty's name, to require, that you will make thoſe proviſions for the ſupply of the King's troops, which by that act you are directed to do.

Give me leave, gentlemen (not merely as governor, but from a ſincere and zealous wiſh for the happineſs and proſperity of the people and province) to exhort you, in the warmeſt and ſtrongeſt manner, to a chearful and ſpeedy compliance with this requiſition; let me intreat you coolly and ſeriouſly to conſider the duty we owe to the beſt of Kings, the gratitude due to the Britiſh legiſlature, for the peculiar favours and benefits beſtowed on us, and the protection we receive from the mother country, and which alone it is, that muſt or can preſerve and ſecure to us our true liberty, our property, and every thing that is, or ought to be dear and valuable to us. Theſe, and other conſiderations that muſt occur, I hope will prove powerful incentives, and that the prudent conduct of this ſeſſion will ſet us in that light with our moſt gracious Sovereign, which I am perſuaded you, as well as myſelf, wiſh to appear in.

October 27, 1767. JAMES WRIGHT.

To his Excellency JAMES WRIGHT, *Eſq; Captain General, Governor in Chief, &c.*

The humble Addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe having taken into conſideration your Excellency's meſſage of Tueſday the 27th inſtant, beg leave to return, in anſwer thereto, that they have come to a reſolution to provide a ſum not exceeding 200l. ſterling, for ſupplying his Majeſty's troops doing duty in this province, with the following articles, viz. fire-wood, candles, vinegar, and ſalt, bedding, utenſils for dreſſing their victuals, ſmall beer or cyder, not exceeding five pints, or half a pint of rum, or in lieu thereof 3d. ſterling per diem, to each man reſpectively; and alſo to defray the expence of providing neceſſary carriages for the ſaid troops on their march through any part of this province, and for the hire of barns and out-houſes for their lodgment in ſuch places where no barracks are; to continue for one year, to commence the firſt day of November next, and to be raiſed and granted in the next general tax bill.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Oct. 28, 1767.

By Order of the Houſe,
ALEXANDER WYLLY
Speaker.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen,

I Thank you for this addreſs, in which you declare your intention and reſolution to provide a ſum of money for furniſhing the ſeveral articles therein ſpecified, and which are directed by the mutiny act: And I ſhall not entertain a doubt but that this intention will be carried into execution in ſuch a manner as will clearly ſhew a full compliance with his Majeſty's requiſition, and obedience to the ſaid act.

JAMES WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.

Friday laſt Captain M'Kenzie arrived here from Liverpool, by whom we are informed, that His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, His Majeſty's eldeſt Brother, died in Italy, of a Fever, on the 15th of September laſt; and that Orders were iſſued for a general Mourning. Captain M'Kenzie, on his Paſſage, ſpoke the following Veſſels, viz. November 20, in Lat. 27, Long. 51, with Capt. Manſon, in a Brig, belonging to Whitby, but laſt from Madeira, bound to South-Carolina, out 5 Weeks; the Captain was then very ill of a Fever, and he ſupplied him with ſome Neceſſaries.---24th, in Lat. 27, Long. 58, ſpoke a Snow, Captain Walker, from Whitehaven for Virginia, 6 Weeks out. 26th, in Lat. 27: 12, Long. 61: 30, ſpoke a Sloop, from this Port for St. Kitts, out five Days, but did not learn the Captain's Name. And on the Firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 31: 30, Long. 68: 30, he ſpoke the Sloop Lydia, Captain Waterman, from New-London, bound to Hiſpaniola, with Horſes, out 7 Days, all well.

By Captain Weſt, from Jamaica, we learn, that the Sloop Sea-Flower, Capt. Olds, from New-Haven, bound for the Windward Iſlands, but falling to Leeward, arrived at Kingſton about the 8th of November, having been 42 Days out.---The 22d of laſt Month Capt. Weſt met with a violent Gale of Wind, which laſted 8 Days, and cauſed a very heavy Sea, but being under the Lee of Crooked Iſland, he fortunately received no Damage. On the 4th Inſt. in Lat. 29, Long. 74: 30, he ſpoke a Bermudian Sloop, from Saltertuda for North-Carolina, but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Adamſon, in 38 Days from Madeira, informs, that Captain Harvey, in a Sloop belonging to New-York, was to ſail a few Days after him, for Liſbon; and that Captain Dennis, alſo of New-York, is arrived at Madeira from the Weſtern Iſlands. On the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 34, Long. 72. he ſpoke with Captain Todd, in a Ship, from North-Carolina for Plymouth, out three Days, all well.

Captain Cox, from St. Martin's, adviſes, that a little before he ſailed, a Quantity of Shingles and Apples, ſeveral empty Water Caſks, ſome Barrels, Oars, &c. had drove aſhore there, by which it was imagined ſome Veſſel had been loſt on the Iſland of Berbuda; that Captain Dunbar, in a Schooner, ſailed from thence the 15th of laſt Month, bound to Virginia; and that on the 4th Inſtant, a little to the Northward of Cape Hatteras, he ſaw the Brig Prince of Wales, Captain Maſon, bound to South-Carolina from this Port, but did not ſpeak her.---On his outward-bound Paſſage, on the 15th of October, about 25 Leagues to the Weſtward of Bermuda, he took an Indian, and a Negroe Man, out of a Fiſhing-Boat, that had been blown off from that Iſland 4 Days before, and were without Proviſions during that Time.

ARRIVALS.

At Liverpool. Captain Breakhill, from Virginia.

At Jamaica. Captain Edgar, from Philadelphia; Henderſon, from North-Carolina; Utilſo, and Thompſon, from Virginia; Turner, from Maryland; Baker, from New-York; Peters, and Vernon, from Rhode-Iſland; Dean, and Cordis, from Boſton; and Captain Evanſon, from Teneriffe.

At St. Euſtatia. Captains Harvey, and Stone, from Philadelphia.

At South-Carolina. Captain Smellie, from Virginia; Harriſon, and Chadwick, from New-York; Carpenter, Tradwell, White, Thurſton, and Alger, from Rhode-Iſland; Freeman, from Boſton; and Captain Archer, from New-England.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Be pleaſed to give the following Lines a Place in your next.

Saturday Morning, December 12, 1767.

AFTER a great Deal of fine Weather that we have had, if we may call it ſo for the Seaſon, Yeſterday, in the Afternoon, Jack North-Weſt ſet up his Pipes, to make way for a thinner Air; and, in obſerving the ſetting Sun, there was ſomething remarkably ſurprizing, in having ſo great a Refraction; the Diſk of his Body was perfectly ſeen above the Horizon, for the Space of 30 Minutes after his true ſetting, which is 24 Minutes more than his mean, tho' it is not meant ſo as to ſhine all that Time with the ſame Luſtre as he does at a mean Rate of 6 or 8 Minutes, but retained a perfect Shadow, dimmer, as the Darkneſs gradually approached, the whole Time. T. T.

College of Philadelphia, December 17, 1767.

AT the requeſt of the *Medical Truſtees* and *Profeſſors*, the ſubſcriber having, laſt winter, opened a Courſe of Lectures in *Natural* and *Experimental* Philoſophy, for the benefit of the *Medical* ſtudents, which he hath engaged to continue this winter on an extenſive plan; Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th inſt. at 12 o'clock, it is propoſed to deliver the *Introductory* Lecture at the College.

As theſe lectures are inſtituted and given *gratis*, with a view to encourage the *Medical Schools* lately opened, and to extend the uſefulneſs and reputation of the *College*, any gentlemen, who have formerly been educated in this ſeminary, and are deſirous of renewing their acquaintance with the above-mentioned branches of knowledge, will be welcome to attend the courſe.

To the ſtanding uſe of the large apparatus belonging to the *college*, Mr. *Kinnerſley* has kindly engaged to add the uſe of his elegant electrical apparatus, which is fixed there, and to deliver the lectures on electricity himſelf, as well as to give his occaſional aſſiſtance in other branches; ſo that with theſe advantages, and the many years experience of the ſubſcriber, in conducting lectures of this kind, it is hoped the preſent courſe will anſwer the deſign of its inſtitution, and do credit to the ſeminary.

W. SMITH.

N. B. An evening lecture, in ſome branches of *Mathematics*, preparatory to the philoſophical courſe, is opened at the college.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Polly, S. Alderſon, Sloop Franklin, A. Hamton, Sloop Newbern-Packet, B. Sayre, and Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, from North-Carolina. Sloop John, R. Meredith, and Sloop Elizabeth, R. Henderſon, Virginia. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Joſiah's Relief, J. Cox, St. Martins. Ship Elizabeth, C. M'Kenzie, Liverpool. Brig Nancy, N. Cooper, Madeira. Brig Elizabeth, C. Weſt, Jamaica.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Hannah, L. Robinſon, for Boſton. Ship Fame, P. Creighton, South-Carolina. Ship Patient Mary, W. Singleton, St. Kitts. Ship Eleanor, J. Montgomery, and Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Cadiz. Sloop Joſiah's Relief, J. Cox, Bermuda. Brig Willing Maid, W. Allibone, Hull. Brig Peggy, G. Bridges, Georgia. Ship Pitt, J. Rodgers, Jamaica.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Hannah, J. Lillybrige, to North-Carolina. Sloop Elizabeth, P. Bears, Sloop Biddeford, J. Smith, and Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Ship Roſanna, P. Cox, and Ship Duke of York, J. Benn, Dublin. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Brig Roſe, G. Ord, Ship Content, G. Carr, and Ship Glory, J. Webſter, Jamaica. Schooner John and Phœbe, C. Cardiff, St. Auguſtine. Ship Jupiter, J. Mackey, Londonderry. Brig Charming Manette, J. Beyes, Brig Polly, J. Lockton, and Brig Betſy, Z. Hutchings, Grenades. Schooner Swallow, J. Anthony, and Sloop Abigail, G. Harriſon, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Hope, J. Roſs, Snow Betſy, L. Simmons, and Brig Charming Peggy, W. Marſhall, Antigua. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, and Brig Nancy, T. Leech, St. Kitts. Brig Juno, I. Caton, Hiſpaniola. Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, Snow Brittania, R. Whyte, and Ship Sally, and Patty, W Sutton, Liſbon. Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Schooner George, T. Dent, Maryland. Brig Diſpatch, B. Carman, St. Croix.*

Twelfth Month 16, 1767.

I HAVE never given THOMAS CUTHBERT any Occaſion of Offence, nor ever had any Dealings with him; why then ſhould he inſinuate a Diſhonour on me, as in the laſt week's Gazette? I am not aſhamed of any Part of my Conduct relating to the Land in Queſtion. I deſire not an Intereſt from ſaid Land to myſelf; but on Account of the injured Heirs of Joſeph Allibone, I did (for the Safety of the Publick, when the Place was advertiſed for Sale) inform of thoſe Heirs Right, which if I had omitted, I apprehend my Duty would have been neglected. AARON ASHBRIDGE. ‡

RUN away, on the 13th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living in New-Britain Townſhip, Bucks County, a Servant Lad, named Hezekiah Moſs, this Country born, by Trade a Shoemaker, of a black Complexion, has ſtrait pale Hair, is round ſhouldered, about five Feet eight Inches high, and about 20 Years of Age, loves Drink, and is very quarrelſome when in Liquor: Had on, when he went away, a blue Broadcloth Coat, red Flannel Jacket, old black Grain Calf-ſkin Breeches, new homeſpun Sheeps grey Stockings, and half worn Neats Leather Shoes, with Braſs Buckles, not Fellows. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

DAVID THOMAS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. ¶

THE Partnerſhip of STEWART, DUNCAN, and Company, being expired for ſome Time, and the Management of their outſtanding Affairs devolved ſolely on the Subſcriber; thoſe indebted to them, are deſired to make inſtant Payment, otherwiſe the ſpeedieſt Methods the Law directs will be made uſe of, to compel it. THOMAS DUNCAN.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1767.

A JOURNEYMAN COMPOSITOR, that underſtands his Buſineſs well, and has a good Character, will hear of good Encouragement to go to Virginia, by enquiring at the Poſt-Office immediately.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Biberry townſhip, county of Philadelphia, and province of Pennſylvania, on the night between the 7th and 8th days of this inſtant December, a grey gelding, 9 years old laſt fall, paces and trots; about 14 hands and a half high, has a ſore under his foretop, occaſioned by the kick of another horſe, has a ſhort tail, and the hair, by ſome means, rubbed off both ſides of his noſtrils; he was ſhod before when ſtolen. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to the owner, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only, Three Pounds, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me ⊕ JOSEPH KNIGHT,

Philadelphia, December 15, 1767.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the Fifth Day of January, at Five o' Clock in the Evening,

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND (under good Fence) ſituate on the South Side of Cedar-ſtreet (being the South Street of the City of Philadelphia) containing in Breadth on the ſaid Sreet 117 Feet, and in Length or Depth 300 Feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded on the Eaſt by Jonathan Price's Ground, on the South by Ground of George Emlen, on the Weſt by Ground of William Shippen, and on North by Cedar-ſtreet aforeſaid. On which Lot is erected two Wooden Tenements (which lett for 16l. per Annum) and a Well of good Water; which Lot is ſubject to a yearly Rent Charge of 11l. 14s. payable to Edward Shippen, Eſq; which may be purchaſed off in 5 Years, paying the Sum of 234l. §

THIS is to give Notice to the Public, That William Murray left with me, as a Security, for Value received, a ſmall Quantity of Woollen Cloth; and if the ſaid William Murray does not come and redeem ſaid Woollen Cloth, at or before the Tenth of the next enſuing Month, I am determined to put ſaid Cloth to Public Vendue.

December 15, 1767. ‡ WILLIAM LAIRD.

New Caſtle county, December 16, 1767.

NOW in the goal of ſaid county the following perſons, viz. Bartholomew Johnſton, aged about 35 years, of a fair complexion, had on, when committed, a ſuit of blue clothes, much abuſed, as if he wore them on his paſſage to this country; he ſays he came in with Captain Jeremiah Bennet, to Maryland.

Alſo William Sheppard, about 20 years of age, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet and a half high, and very ſlender made; had on, when committed, a white broadcloth coat, with black knit breeches; he confeſſes that he left Captain Langly at Philadelphia.

Likewiſe Curtis Cat, aged about 35 years, of a middle ſize; had on, when committed, a ſailor's jacket, of a red colour, with black breeches; he alſo confeſſes he left Captain Stewart, of the province of Maryland. The maſters of ſaid ſervants are deſired to come in 4 weeks from this date, and pay their fees, and take them away, or they will be ſold for the ſame by

§ 4 W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, at 10 o'Clock, on the 7th Day of January next enſuing, at Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland,

ABOUT 600 Acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituated on both Sides of the River Choptank, about 5 Miles above the Bridge, being Part of a Tract known by the Name of Codſhead Manor, is well ſituated for Tillage, and convenient for three Settlements, with a Parcel of fine rich low Ground, fit for Meadows, to each; it is ſituated near a Church, a Mill, and a Landing-place, and does not exceed 14 Miles to a Landing on the River Delaware. One Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on ſhort Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security for the ſame, if required. The Title indiſputable. Attendance will be given on the Day of Sale, by JOHN FISHER, of Queen-Anne's County aforeſaid, or by BENJAMIN KENDALL, of Philadelphia, to whom Application may be made for further Particulars.

Alſo one Tract of Land, ſituated in Dorcheſter County, Maryland, containing 556 Acres, more or leſs, very pleaſantly ſituated on the River Nanticoke, navigable for Shipping, where a Ferry has been formerly kept, oppoſite the Mouth of Broad-Creek, called Pullet's Ferry; on ſaid Tract are 30 Acres cleared, two old Log-Houſes, and 49 Apple Trees, and lies about two Miles within the Line, on the Pennſylvania Side, according to the new Regulations, and about ſix Miles from Pine Grove Iron-Works; the Land is good for either Summer or Winter Grain, a conſiderable Quantity of Marſh and upland Meadow may be made. The Title is indiſputable. One Half of the Purchaſe Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security, if required. For further Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN KENDALL, in Philadelphia, or at the Day and Place of Sale abovementioned. Plans of the above Tracts will be ſhewn on the Day of Sale. ‖

Juſt imported, and to be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the Crown, Caniſter and Handſaw, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets,

A Large and general aſſortment of ironmongery, braſs furniture and cutlery, among which are, mill, croſcut and joiners ſaws, of moſt ſorts, 20, 12, 10, 6. 4, and 3d. nails, roll plate iron, iron pots and kettles, iron and braſs wire, frying pans and bake irons, ſhovels and ſpades, 8 by 10 Taylor's glaſs, glaziers diamonds, powder and ſhot; where alſo may be had, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, Venetian red, yellow oaker, Pruſſian blue, verdigreaſe, letherage, allom, brimſtone, logwood, ſuſtick, ground red wood, camphire, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and ONE BAG OF BLACK PEPPER, on the loweſt terms, for caſh, or ſhort credit.

Alſo SEINE TWINE. JONATHAN ZANE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

HAS IMPORTED,

A LARGE and good Aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, midling and coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, oppoſite Archibald M'Call's. From his Experience in Boulting Cloths and the Millering Buſineſs, he can give proper Directions to Millers and others, that are unacquainted, and they may depend on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths, and them that are moſt ſuitable to every Part of the Boulting Buſineſs. ¶ 8 W.

Juſt publiſhed, and ſold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia (Price Six-pence) the following Laws, viz.

AN ACT to enable the Managers of the Contributions for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, *to borrow the further Sum of* Three Thouſand Pounds.

An ACT *for obliging Sheriffs and Treaſurers of the ſeveral Counties within this Province, and the Collector of the Duties of Tonnage, to give ſufficient Sureties for the faithful Execution of their Truſt.*

An ACT *for the Support of the Government of this Province, and Payment of the Publick Debts.*

ALL perſons indebted to SAMUEL RUE, late of Queen Ann's county, and province of Maryland, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia; and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to ſend in their accounts to THOMAS GILPIN, adminiſtrator, in this province. ¶

THE PUBLIC VENDUE MASTER, of this City, has now opened a very large and commodious STORE, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, for the Reception of all Kinds of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c.—And as he intends to keep an Auction of BOOKS and JEWELLERY, begs that thoſe who have any to diſpoſe of, and intend to favour the Vendue with their Cuſtom, may ſend them by the laſt of this Month, that they may be inſerted in the firſt Catalogue, ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted TAVERN at Cheſter, formerly occupied by Aubrey Bevan, and now in the poſſeſſion of Davis Bevan; it is conveniently ſituated, and a well accuſtomed houſe, has a very fine garden, a good ſtone ſtable, waſh-houſe, oat-houſe, ſheds, and all other conveniencies ſuitable for an inn, or tavern. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, on the premiſes, to JOHN PEARSON, in Darby, or THOMAS PRYOR, and MARY BEVAN, in Philadelphia. ¶ 8 W.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhip from London, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh, by

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the north eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the upper end of the Jerſey Market, and next door to Mr. Nathaniel Tweedy, Druggiſt, a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, Bath beavers, duffils and bearſkins, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſcarlet, red and white flannels, red, blue and green halfthicks, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10-qr. blankets, Indian ditto, 7, 8, and 9-qr. mottled rugs, 8, 9, and 10-qr. blue and green ditto, blue, green and red baize, ſtriped and plain linceys, rattinets and ſhalloons, beſt ſcarf, death head and baſket buttons, ſcarf twiſt, durants and tammies, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, callimancoes and ruſſels, cambletsand camblettees, dorſetteens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, ditto heſſens, ditto Iriſh ditto, Lancaſhire ditto, Britiſh and German ozenbrigs, Ruſſia drabs and brown rolls, Flanders bed-ticks, bed bunts and tickings, ſuperfine hollands, Iriſh dowlas, yard, 7-8ths and 3-qr. wd. Iriſh linens, clear lawns, 7-8ths and yard wd. cambricks, long lawns and kenting handkerchiefs, a neat aſſortment of printed cottons and callicoes, an aſſortment of worſted, thread, ſilk and cotton hoſiery, yd. and 3-8ths, yd. 7-8ths, 3-qr. 11 and 10 nail checks, houſewife ditto, ſtriped linen and cotton hollands, check handkerchiefs, ſilk and cotton ditto, ſilk romal ditto, bandanoe ditto, Barcelona ditto, ſilk cravats, cotton romal handkerchiefs, a variety of fine printed ditto, Hoſe's ſattin and ſtuff ſhoes, ditto clogs, with ſilk tyes, childrens red Morocco ſhoes and pumps, 3, 4 and 4 and an half pound pins, a variety of box, ivory and horn combs, beſt Pinchbeck double gilt buckles, of the neweſt patterns, common Pinchbeck and metal ditto, an aſſortment of cutlery, beſt wool and cotton cards, Harry, Highlander and Merry Andrew playing cards, mens and womens leather gloves and mittens, neſts of red leather trunks, piper and enamelled ſnuff boxes, Scotch ſtitching and coloured threads, cotton velvets, womens and girls hats, cloaks and bonnets, ſilk knee garters, flowered and ſtriped gauzes, ſewing ſilk, plain and figured ribbons, ferrets, bindings and tapes; and a number of other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement. ‡ 2 w.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed from Charles-Town, in the County of Cheſter, where he lately kept a Public Houſe, to the Sign of the Black-Horſe in Market-Street, Philadelphia, oppoſite the Sign of the Conneſtogoe-Waggon, where he now keeps a Public Houſe of Entertainment, and is determined to keep the beſt of Hay, has good Yard-room and Stabling, and will uſe the utmoſt of his Endeavours to give Satisfaction to all thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by their Friend and humble Servant,

¶ WILLIAM GRAHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT GIRL's Time, who has near five Years to ſerve, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs. Enquire of PETER SUTTER, in Strawberry Alley. †

N. B. The ſaid Peter Sutter keeps a Public Houſe of good Entertainment; where all thoſe who are ſo kind as to give him their Cuſtom, may depend on the beſt Uſage.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living at Brox's Gap, in Auguſta County, two Servant Men, one named JOHN LAMB, by Trade a Taylor, of a middle Stature, about 30 Years of Age: Had on, when he went away, blue Cloaths, with White Metal Buttons. The other named WILLIAM JOHNSTON, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, and pretty luſty: Had on blue Cloaths alſo, ſhorter than Lamb's, an old Pair of Trowſers, old Shirt, and a Felt Hat. They came with Captain Cobourn, from London, and landed about two Weeks ago, and left him about ten Miles above York. Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſter may have them again, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward, or Five Pounds for either of them, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by William Rolſton, at the Mohawk King, in Fifth-ſtreet, Matthias Buſh, Merchant, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or

JOHN GRATTAN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry them off, at their Peril. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On Friday next, the 18th of this inſtant December, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A LOT of Ground, near Shippen-ſtreet, 19 Feet front, on Front-ſtreet, and 70 Feet deep, bounded on the North by a Houſe and Lot of Captain Moore's, and on the South by a Houſe and Lot of the Widow Clark's, and nearly oppoſite Captain Meaſe's Garden, in Southwark.

Alſo a Brick Houſe, and Lot, in Southwark aforeſaid, 15 Feet front, on George-ſtreet, and 98 Feet deep, with the Privilege of a 3 Feet Alley, bounded, on the North, by Ground of Francis Trumble's, and on the South, by a Houſe and Lot of Nathaniel Iriſh's, the Houſe two Story high, two Rooms on a Floor, with a Piazza, Kitchen, and ſundry other Conveniencies. The Title indiſputable. For further Particulars, enquire of JOHN HART, Vendue Maſter, in Southwark.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, at the Houſe of Captain George Nevill, in Fauquier County, to the higheſt Bidder, on Monday, the 21ſt of December inſtant, three Tracts of LAND, lying in the ſaid County, viz.

THE Tract on which Mr. George Lamkin now lives, containing 100 Acres, conveniently ſituated for an Inn. Alſo 500 Acres, near upon Gooſe Creek, on which Thomas Furr, and ſeveral other Tenants, now live; this Land is very level, well watered, wooded, and fit either for farming or planting, and on it are ſeveral Orchards. The other contains 292 Acres, lying in the Forks of Gooſe Creek and Chattin Run; on this Parcel a ſmall Plantation is cleared, about 30 Acres of Meadow Ground fit for laying down in Graſs-Seed, and a Griſt-Mill newly erected. Should any Perſon be inclinable to treat for the whole of thoſe Lands before the above Day, they may do it with the Subſcriber, at Port-Tobacco. DANIEL JENIFER. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon, 100 acres of patented land, having good houſes, orchard, and meadow thereon, together with ſundry other valuable improvements, being pleaſantly ſituated on the bank of Yellow Breeches Creek, in Allen townſhip, about ten miles from the town of Carliſle; late the property of Chriſtian Swartz; ſeized and taken in execution, by

JOHN HOLMES, Sheriff.

N. B. The ſame day will be ſold by the ſaid Chriſtian Swartz, 100 acres of exceeding rich land, lying in York county, and only parted from the firſt deſcribed tract of land by Yellow Breeches Creek. It is expected that one man will purchaſe both, as the two will make one very fine plantation. ‖

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday, the 22d day of December next, at the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen adjoining, and convenient cellars, ſituate in Wood-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Court-houſe, in the town of New-Caſtle. Alſo a lot of ground thereunto belonging, with ſtables, and other out-houſes; the whole being about 40 feet in front, and 300 feet deep; taken in execution as the eſtate of Iſaac and Jacob Janvier, and to be ſold by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‖

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of December next, at the tavern kept by Mr. James Popham, in the town of Newark, a meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Whiteclay Creek, in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, about one mile diſtant from Newark, bounded by ſaid creek, and the lands of James Simpſon, Neil Morriſon, Thomas Rankin, and others, containing about 150 acres, part of which is meadow ground; there is on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn, and other out-houſes; taken in execution as the eſtate of Joſeph Ralſton, and to be ſold by

¶ JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Thurſday, the 24th of December next, at the tavern kept by Mr. John Aiken, in Pencader Hundred, a moiety or one half part undivided of a certain meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, with the appurtenances, ſituate, lying and being on the ſouth ſide of Chriſtiana Creek, in Pencader Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, bounded by lands of Hugh M'Whorter, Samuel Enos, John England, and others, containing about 200 acres; taken in execution as the property of Job Harvey, late of New-Caſtle county deceaſed, and Job Harvey the younger, now of Cheſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, and to be ſold by

† JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff.

New-Caſtle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 30th day of December next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate near Duck Creek, in Appoquinomink Hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, being bounded by lands of Alexander Chance, Robert Wiles, and others, containing about 200 acres, about 80 acres of which is cleared, the remainder woodland, and well timbered; there is on the premiſes a convenient dwelling-houſe, and other out-houſes, &c. taken in execution as the property of John Moore, and to be ſold by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‡

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP

NANCY,

Norman Harriſon Chevers, Maſter;

A ſtout good veſſel, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will certainly ſail by the 20th of December inſtant at fartheſt, having the greateſt part of her cargoe already engaged. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at the lower ſide of Market-ſtreet wharff, or to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL.

For LONDON,

The SHIP

LONDON PACKET,

James Cook,

Commander;

Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply or JEREMIAH WARDER, or ſaid Maſter. § 4 W.

WANTED,

A PERSON well qualified to teach GREEK and LATIN, and to fill the Office of chief Maſter of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in the College of Philadelphia. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement, on Application to the Truſtees. tbc.

Now opening, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

JOHN COX, junior,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, four doors above Market-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of merchandize, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

Said Cox hath alſo for ſale, Madeira wine, of the vintage 1763, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk. Likewiſe a very valuable farm, containing 400 acres of extraordinary wheat land, being pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, in Kingwood townſhip, Hunterdon county, Weſt New-Jerſey, about 30 miles above Trenton, and 40 diſtant from Philadelphia; whereon are a good frame houſe, a large Dutch barn, near 50 feet ſquare, an orchard of 500 apple trees of the beſt grafted fruit, and a well of good water. The ſituation is high, and remarkably healthy. About two thirds of the land is cleared, and in good fence, the remainder well timbered and watered. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid farm, may have two or three years for the payment of the purchaſe money, without intereſt, giving good ſecurity for the ſame.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid Cox, above twelve months, are requeſted to make immediate payment. 3 M.

To be SOLD (or LETT, for three natural lives) the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Baltimore county, Maryland, viz.

PART of ROCHESTER, containing about 1000 acres. Part of STAIN's NEGLECT, containing 137 acres. WILMOTT's MANOR, containing 210 acres. All lying between Pipecreek and Patapſco Falls, about 25 miles from Baltimore town, and about 3 miles from the town of Weſtminſter. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid lands, may have time for payment, on paying intereſt; and thoſe that incline to leaſe, may have it on reaſonable terms. JOHN WILMOTT. § 5 w.

N. B. There are ſome improvements on the above lands.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by

JAMES and DRINKER,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit; among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE and coarſe three thread ſeine twine for nets, ſeaming twine for ſails, ſhop twine, Hamburgh twine, cotton and wool cards, ſweeping, hearth, dairy, duſt and clothes bruſhes, clamps, boxes of ſhort pipes, empty quart bottles in crates of one groce each, full quart ditto, half gallon and gallon ditto, wickered bottles or carboys, white proof bottles, Dutch ſtone jugs, water jugs, pint and quart mugs, butter pots and pickling jars, ſmall crates of white ſtone ware, conſiſting of plates, diſhes, mugs, jugs, bowls, tea and coffee cups, ſaucers, tea pots, cuſtard cups, chamber pots, baking diſhes, porringers, ſugar diſhes, &c. an aſſortment of tortoiſeſhell ware, ditto of green colley-flower ditto, ditto of enamelled ſtone and cream coloured ditto, ſmall crates of glaſs ware, conſiſting of tumblers, wine glaſſes, cruets, ſalts, jelly and ſyllabub glaſſes, &c. crates of glaſs phials, iron pots and ſkillets, cart, waggon and chair boxes, neatly flaſked, weeding hoes, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. nails, 10, 12 and 20d. ditto, fine drawn, hob nails, pump nails, clout nails, ſadlers tacks, pidgeon, duck, gooſe and ſwan ſhot, bar and pig lead, milled ſheet ditto, red lead, lump and powdered Spaniſh brown, F and FF gunpowder, grindſtones, Engliſh and Iriſh glue, ſaltpetre, brimſtone, Spaniſh whiting, Godfrey's cordials in ſmall boxes, Engliſh loaf ſugar, bohea and hyſon tea, indigo, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, pewter plates, diſhes, baſons, &c. warming pans, frying pans, braſs kettles in neſts, ſtrong light copper tea kettles, bellows, ſmall boxes of womens calimancoe ſhoes, well aſſorted, trunks of Hoſe's ſhoes, mens aud boys felt hats, womens Leghorn and chip ditto, mens and womens horſe whips, pot and fool's cap writing paper, brown ſheathing ditto, bibles, pſalters, ſpelling, and ſundry other books, Dutch quills, wafers in ſmall boxes, paper and braſs ink pots, black lead pencils, ſlate ditto, large and ſmall ſlates, half yd. 5-8ths, 3-qr. and yd. wd. hair cloth for floors and maltſters uſe, 6, 7, 8 and 9-qr. roſe blankets, 7, 8 and 9-qr. ſpotted and green rugs, nap coating, beaver ditto or bearſkins, blue and red duffils and halfthicks, red and black ſpotted ſwanſkins, ſcarlet ſerges, German ditto, blue, green, ſcarlet and cloth coloured hair pluſh, everlaſtings, plain and ſtriped camblets, blue and black ſaggathies, cotton linſeys, corded poplins, white flannels, flowered Mechlenburghs, grazets and meſſinets, black ſpotted gauze, an aſſortment of coarſe, fine and ſuperfine broadcloths, forreſt cloths and plains, ſhaloons and rattinets, durants and tammies, calimancoes and damaſks, Engliſh ſilk damaſks, black Genoa velvet, cotton velvet, pillowed fuſtians and jeans, cotton counterpains, 10 and 11 nail linen check, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. and yd. 3-8ths ditto, 7-8ths, yd. and yd. 3-8ths cotton ditto, 7-8ths, yd. and 6-qr. Wiggan and houſewife ditto, diaper checks for furniture, 3-qr. dark linen ſtripes, ſtriped ginghams and hollands, brown rolls, white and brown Heſſens, Engliſh ſail duck, Ruſſia ſheeting, 9-8ths wd. brown and white Iriſh ditto, 5-qr. white ditto, ſome very fine Lancaſhire ſheetings, brown Pomerania linen, Iriſh and Scotch ozenbrigs, beſt flaxen and hempen ditto, Ticklenburgh, Ruſſia towelling, brown buckrams, Engliſh, Scotch, Dutch and Iriſh dowlas, 3-qr. and 7-8ths garlix, 3-qr. bed ticken, Flanders bed ticks, yd. and 1-8th fine brown Iriſh linen, 3-qr. 7-8ths and yd. wd. fine and other white ditto, large ſuperfine damaſk tablecloths, clouting diaper, long and piſtol lawns, 7-8ths and yd. wd. clear ditto, 7-8ths and yd. wd. cambricks, 6-qr. coſſaes, and gold end muſlins, ſtriped Bengalls, Mancheſter and Scotch checked handkerchiefs, ſtamped blue and white ditto, mens black ſilk cravats, mens and womens worſted hoſe, womens and girls thread, cotton and worſted mitts, mens ſilk hoſe, mens and womens leather gloves, womens leather mitts, ſewing ſilk, white and coloured threads, knee garters, ribbons, ferrits, qualities, gartering, ſtriped tapes, fine and coarſe white ditto, nonſopretties, ſilk cord for cloaks, worſted cord, ſhirt buttons, cotton, ferrit and ſilk laces, ſilk and hair ſcarf twiſt, ſilk and hair buttons, baſket ditto, white metal, lacquered and gilt ditto, beſt gilt and platina philagree ditto, horn ditto, and horn button moulds, pearl veſt buttons, glaſs, Bath, and white metal ſleeve links, ſilver plated, ſteel, white metal, braſs and mourning ſhoe buckles, pins, London and Whitechapel ſewing needles, glovers and darning ditto, knitting needles, dandriff and horn combs, curry combs, horſe bruſhes, braſs cocks, looking glaſſes, glaſs, caſtors or cruet frames, carpenters rules, ditto iron ſquares, cupboard, cheſt, pad and ſtock locks, braſs knobbed and caſed ditto, carpenters and ſhoe makers hammers, braſs handles and eſcutcheons, hand, tenant and croſs-cut ſaws, narrow and broad axes, drawing knives, augers, tap borers, nail and ſpike gimblets, hand-ſaw, croſs-cut-ſaw, mill-ſaw and flat files, raſps, H, HL and other hinges, jack chains, ſteelyards, ſad irons, box irons, iron and braſs candleſticks, poliſhed ſteel ditto, beſt ſteel and common ſnuffers, thumb latches, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, temple and Dutch ſpectacles, kerby bent fiſh hooks, with and without links, Barlow and other penknives, butchers, cutteau and piſtol capped knives, table knives and forks, ſhoe knives, ſciſſars and ſciſſar caſes, ſheep and other ſhears, common and beſt metal ſteel razors, braſs pins, wood ſcrews, pepper and coffee mills. Alſo melaſſes, muſcovado ſugar, hogs lard, bar iron, Durham pig iron, a parcel bearſkins, hot-well water, allom, Taylor's beſt window glaſs, 8 by 10, and 9 by 11, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to be particularized.

Juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London and Liverpool, and to be ſold by

JAMES GORDON,

At his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

BLUE, brown, ſcarlet and faſhionable mixed broadcloths, ſhaloons and rattinets, blue, cloth coloured and red coatings, beaver frize, Colcheſter baize, emboſſed ſerges, naps, ſwanſkins, ſtriped and plain camblets, calimancoes, dorſetteens, tammies, durants, worſted damaſks, ſpotted, green and blue rugs, 6, 7, 8, and 9-qr. blankets, Indian blanketing, flannels, halfthicks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, cravats, black taffeties, ſattins, pelongs, white ſarſnets, black, blue, green and bluſh half yd. perſians, black, blue, green and ſtriped ell wd. perſians, ſilk fringes, knee garters, ſilk and cotton romals, black and cloth coloured paduaſoy ribbons, black and white ſattin ditto, faſhionable figured ditto, bar lead, gooſe, duck and pidgeon ſhot, London and Whitechapel needles, pins, paper, crewels and marking canvas, boys, girls, mens and womens worſted, yarn and cotton hoſe, womens worſted mitts, mens yarn gloves, womens beſt purple grain lamb gloves, plain and flowered mens, womens and maids white, yellow and cloth coloured ditto, roſet handkerchiefs, Scotch thread, ivory and horn combs, black, blue, cloth, green, white and crow coloured ſewing ſilk, ſham buck and bone knives and forks, cutteau, piſtol cap and Barlow penknives, ſciſſars, Ruſſia and Britiſh ozenbrigs, Drogheda linens, Ruſſia drills and ſheeting, Iriſh linen and ſheeting, death-head and baſket buttons, with twiſt, childrens Morocco pumps, cottons, calicoes, chintz, and chintz furniture, yd. wd. 7-8ths, 10, 11 nail, and yd. 3-8ths cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

SAMUEL SANSOM, junior,

At his ſtore, on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 24, 1767. NUMB. 2035.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER IV.

Beloved Countrymen,

AN objection, I hear, has been made againſt what I offered in my ſecond letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," ſay theſe objectors, "a material difference between the *Stamp-Act* and the *late act* for laying a duty on paper, &c. that juſtifies the conduct of thoſe who oppoſed the former, and yet are willing to ſubmit to the latter. The duties impoſed by the *Stamp-Act* were *internal* taxes; but the preſent are *external*, and therefore the parliament may have a right to impoſe them."

To this I anſwer, with a total denial of the power of parliament to lay upon theſe colonies any "*tax*" whatever.

This point, being ſo important to this, and to ſucceeding generations, I wiſh to be clearly underſtood.

To the word "*tax*," I annex that meaning which the conſtitution and hiſtory of *England* require to be annexed to it; that is----that it is an impoſition on the ſubject, for the ſole purpoſe of levying money.

In the early ages of our monarchy, certain ſervices were rendered to the crown for the general good. Theſe were perſonal *: But, in proceſs of time, ſuch inſtitutions being found inconvenient, *gifts* and *grants* of their own property were made by the people, under the ſeveral names of aids, tallages, taſks, taxes and ſubſidies, &c. Theſe were made, as may be collected even from the names, for public ſervice upon "need and neceſſity †." All theſe ſums were levied upon the people by virtue of their voluntary gift ‡. Their deſign was to ſupport the national honour and intereſt. Some of thoſe grants comprehended duties ariſing from trade; being impoſts on merchandizes. Theſe Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* claſſes under "ſubſidies," and "parliamentary aids." They are alſo called "cuſtoms." But whatever the *name* was, they were always conſidered as *gifts of the people to the crown, to be employed for public uſes.*

Commerce was at a low ebb, and ſurprizing inſtances might be produced how little it was attended to for a ſucceſſion of ages. The terms that have been mentioned, and, among the reſt, that of "*tax*," had obtained a national, parliamentary meaning, drawn from the principles of the conſtitution, long before any *Engliſhman* thought of *regulations of trade, by the impoſition of duties.*

Whenever we ſpeak of "taxes" among *Engliſhmen*, let us therefore ſpeak of them with reference to the *intentions* with which, and the *principles* on which they have been eſtabliſhed. This will give certainty to our expreſſion, and ſafety to our conduct: But if, when we have in view the liberty of theſe colonies, and the influence of taxes laid without our conſent, we proceed in any other courſe, we purſue a *Juno* || indeed, but ſhall only catch a cloud.

In the national, parliamentary ſenſe inſiſted on, the word "tax §" was certainly underſtood by the congreſs at *New-York*, whoſe reſolves may be ſaid to form the *American* "bill of rights." The third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth reſolves, are thus expreſſed.

III. "That it is *inſeparably eſſential to the freedom of a people*, and the *undoubted right* of *Engliſhmen*, that NO TAX be impoſed on them, *but with their own conſent*, given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives."

IV. "That the people of the colonies are not, and, from their local circumſtances, cannot be repreſented in the houſe of commons in *Great Britain*."

V. "That the only repreſentatives of the people of the colonies, are the perſons choſen therein by themſelves; and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by their reſpective legiſlatures."

VI. "That ALL *ſupplies to the crown*, being free gifts of the people, it is *unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the* Britiſh *conſtitution*, for the people of *Great-Britain* to grant to his Majeſty *the property of the colonies.*"

Here is no diſtinction made between *internal* and *external* taxes. It is evident from the ſhort reaſoning thrown into theſe reſolves, that every impoſition "to grant to his Majeſty *the property of the colonies*," was thought a tax; and that every ſuch impoſition, if laid any other way, but "with their conſent, given perſonally, or by their repreſentatives," was not only "unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the *Britiſh* conſtitution," but deſtructive "to the freedom of a people."

This language is clear and important. A "TAX" means an impoſition to raiſe money. Such perſons therefore as ſpeak of *internal* and *external* "TAXES," I pray may pardon me, if I object to that expreſſion, as applied to the privileges and intereſts of theſe colonies. There may be *internal* and *external* IMPOSITIONS, founded on *different principles*, and having *different tendencies*; every "tax" being an impoſition, tho' every impoſition is not a "tax." But *all taxes* are founded on the *ſame principle*; and have the *ſame tendency.*

External impoſitions, for the regulation of our trade, do not "grant to his Majeſty *the property of the colonies.*" They only *prevent the colonies acquiring property*, in things not neceſſary, in a manner judged to be injurious to the welfare of the whole empire. But the laſt ſtatute reſpecting us, "grants to his Majeſty *the property of the colonies*," by laying duties on the manufactures of *Great-Britain* which they MUST take, and which ſhe ſettled them, on purpoſe that they SHOULD take.

What * *tax* can be more *internal* than this? Here is money drawn, *without their conſent*, from a ſociety, who have conſtantly enjoyed a conſtitutional mode of raiſing all money among themſelves. The payment of this *tax* they have no poſſible method of avoiding; as they cannot do without the commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture theſe commodities themſelves. Beſides, if this unhappy country ſhould be ſo lucky as to elude this act, by getting parchment enough, in the place of paper, or by reviving the antient method of writing on *wax* and *bark*, and by inventing ſomething to ſerve inſtead of glaſs, her ingenuity would ſtand her in little ſtead; for then the parliament would have nothing to do but to prohibit ſuch manufactures, or to lay a tax on *hats* and *woollen cloths*, which they have already prohibited the colonies *from ſupplying each other with*; or on inſtruments and tools of *ſteel* and *iron*, which they have prohibited the provincials *from manufacturing at all* †: And then, what little gold and ſilver they have, muſt be torn from their hands, or they will not be able, in a ſhort time, to get an ax ‡, for cutting their firewood, nor a plough, for raiſing their food. In what reſpect, therefore, I beg leave to aſk, is the late act preferable to the Stamp-act, or more conſiſtent with the liberties of the colonies? For my own part, I regard them both with equal apprehenſion; and think they ought to be in the ſame manner oppoſed.

Habemus quidem ſenatus conſultum,- - - - - - - tanquam gladium in vagina repoſitum.

We have a ſtatute, laid up for future uſe, like a ſword in the ſcabbard.

A FARMER.

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* *It is very worthy of remark, how watchful our wiſe anceſtors were, leſt their ſervices ſhould be encreaſed beyond what the law allowed. No man was bound to go out of the realm to ſerve the King. Therefore, even in the conquering reign of* Henry the Fifth, *when the martial ſpirit of the nation was highly enflamed by the heroic courage of their Prince, and by his great ſucceſs, they ſtill carefully guarded againſt the eſtabliſhment of illegal ſervices. "When this point (ſays Lord Chief Juſtice* Coke) *concerning maintenance of wars out of* England, *came in queſtion, the* COMMONS *did make their continual claim of their* antient freedom *and* birthright, *as in the firſt of* Henry the Fifth, *and in the ſeventh of* Henry the Fifth, *&c. the* COMMONS *made a* PROTEST, *that they were not bound to the maintenance of war in* Scotland, Ireland, Calice, France, Normandy, *or other* foreign *parts, and cauſed their* PROTESTS *to be entered into the parliament rolls, where they yet remain; which, in effect, agreeth with that which, upon like occaſion, was made in the parliament of 25th* Edward I." 2*d Inſt. p.* 528.

† 4*th Inſt. p.* 28.

‡ Reges *Angliæ*, nihil tale, niſi convocatis primis ordinibus, et aſſentiente populo ſuſcipiunt. *Phil. Comines.*

Theſe gifts entirely depending on the pleaſure of the donors, were proportioned to the abilities of the ſeveral ranks of people who gave, and were regulated by their *opinion of the public neceſſities. Thus* Edward I. *had in his 11th year a* thirtieth *from the* laity, *a* twentieth *from the* clergy; *in his 22d year a* tenth *from the* laity, *a* fixth *from* London, *and other corporate towns*, half of their benefices *from the* clergy; *in his 23d year an* eleventh *from the* barons *and others, a* tenth *from the* clergy, *a* ſeventh *from the* burgeſſes, &c. Hume's Hiſt. of England.

The ſame difference in the grants of the ſeveral ranks is obſervable in other reigns.

In the famous ſtatute de tallagio non concedendo, *the king enumerates the ſeveral claſſes, without whoſe conſent, he and his heirs never ſhould ſet or levy any tax*---" nullum tallagium, vel auxilium per nos, vel hæredes noſtros in regno noſtro ponatur ſeu levetur, ſine voluntate et aſſenſu archiepiſcoporum, epiſcoporum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgenſium, et aliorum liberorum com. de regno noſtro." 34*th* Edward I.

Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, *in his comment on theſe words, ſays*---"*for the quietting of the* commons, *and for a* perpetual and conſtant law for ever after, *both in this* AND OTHER LIKE CASES, *this act was made.*" "*Theſe words are* plain, WITHOUT ANY SCRUPLE, abſolute, WITHOUT ANY SAVING." 2*d* Coke's *Inſt. p.* 532, 533. *Little did the venerable judge imagine, that* "other LIKE caſes" *would happen, in which the ſpirit of this law would be deſpiſed by* Engliſhmen, *the poſterity of thoſe who made it.*

‡ *In the* Goddeſs *of* Empire, *in the Heathen Mythology; according to an ancient fable,* Ixion *purſued her, but ſhe eſcaped in a cloud.*

§ *In this ſenſe* Monteſquieu *uſes the word "tax," in his 13th book of* Spirit of Laws.

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* *It ſeems to be evident, that Mr.* Pitt, *in his defence of* America, *during the debate concerning the repeal of the Stamp-act, by* "internal *taxes*," *meant any duties "for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue;" and by* "external *taxes*," *meant "duties impoſed for the regulation of trade." His expreſſions are theſe*----"*If the gentleman does not underſtand the difference between* internal *and* external *taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain diſtinction between taxes levied* FOR THE PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE, *and duties impoſed* FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE, *for the accommodation of the ſubject; altho', in the conſequences, ſome revenue might incidentally ariſe from the latter.*"

Theſe words were in Mr. Pitt's *reply to Mr.* Grenville, *who ſaid he could not underſtand the difference between external and internal taxes. But Mr.* Pitt, *in his firſt ſpeech, had made no ſuch diſtinction; and his meaning, when he mentions the diſtinction, appears to be*----*that by* "external *taxes*," *he intended impoſitions, for the purpoſe of regulating the intercourſe of the colonies with others; and by* "internal *taxes*," *he intended impoſitions, for the purpoſe of taking money* from them.

In every other part of his ſpeeches on that occaſion, his words confirm this conſtruction of his expreſſions. The following extracts will ſhew how poſitive and general were his aſſertions of our right.

"*It is my opinion that this kingdom has* NO RIGHT *to lay* A TAX *upon the colonies.*"----"*The* Americans *are the* SONS, *not the* BASTARDS *of* England. TAXATION *is* NO PART *of the* governing *or* legiſlative *power.*"---- "*The* taxes *are a voluntary* gift *and* grant *of the* commons ALONE. *In* LEGISLATION *the* THREE *eſtates of the realm are* ALIKE *concerned, but the concurrence of the* PEERS *and the* CROWN *to a* TAX, *is only neceſſary to cloſe with the* FORM *of a law. The* GIFT and GRANT *is of the* COMMONS ALONE."----"The diſtinction between LEGISLATION and TAXATION is eſſentially neceſſary to liberty."----- "*The* COMMONS *of* America, *repreſented in their ſeveral aſſemblies, have ever been in poſſeſſion of the exerciſe of this, their conſtitutional right, of* GIVING *and* GRANTING *their* OWN MONEY. They would have been SLAVES, if they had not enjoyed it." "*The idea of a* virtual *repreſentation of* America *in this houſe, is the moſt contemptible idea that ever entered into the head of man.*----*It does not deſerve a ſerious refutation.*"

He afterwards ſhews the unreaſonableneſs of Great-Britain *taxing* America, *thus*----"*When I had the honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I availed myſelf of the means of information, which I derived from my office:* I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. *My materials were good. I was at pains to* collect, *to* digeſt, *to conſider them; and* I will be bold to affirm, *that the profit to* Great-Britain *from the trade of the colonies, through all its branches, is* TWO MILLIONS A YEAR. This *is the fund that carried you triumphantly through the laſt war. The eſtates that were rented at two thouſand pounds a year, threeſcore years ago, are at three thouſand pounds at preſent. Thoſe eſtates ſold then from fifteen to eighteen years purchaſe; the ſame may now be ſold for thirty.* YOU OWE THIS TO AMERICA. THIS IS THE PRICE THAT AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION."-----"*I dare not ſay how much higher theſe profits may be augmented.*"----"*Upon the whole, I will beg leave to tell the houſe what is really my opinion; it is, that the Stamp-act be repealed abſolutely, totally, and immediately. That the reaſon for the repeal be aſſigned, becauſe it was founded on an* ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE."

† "*And that* pig *and* bar iron, *made in his Majeſty's colonies in* America, *may be* FURTHER MANUFACTURED IN THIS KINGDOM, *be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of* June, 1750, *no* mill, *or* other engine, *for* ſlitting *or* rolling *of* iron, *or any* plating forge, *to work with a* tilt hammer, *or any* furnace *for* making ſteel, *ſhall be erected; or, after ſuch erection, continued* IN ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN AMERICA." 23*d* George II. *Chap.* 29, *Sect.* 9.

‡ *Tho' theſe particulars are mentioned as being abſolutely neceſſary, yet perhaps they are not more ſo than glaſs in our ſevere winters, to keep out the cold from our houſes; or than paper, without which ſuch inexpreſſible confuſions muſt enſue.*

WANTED,

A FAMILY, that will undertake the care of a ſtock of ſheep; for doing which they will have a good houſe (within three miles and an half of Philadelphia) part of an orchard, paſture for one cow, and a garden, rent free. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'PHERSON, at his plantation, on the river Schuylkill. Said M'Pherſon has for ſale, a light WAGGON, almoſt new.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

On Monday, the 28th day of December inſtant, at the houſe of GERVAS BURGESS, late deceaſed, in the townſhip of Cheſter, ſtore-keeper,

SEVERAL ſorts of houſhold goods; as beds and bedding, an eight day clock, and watch, cheſts of drawers, bureau, a ſett of maps, a map of the world, and the four quarters, with ſundry other kinds of houſhold furniture. Alſo the ſtore goods, conſiſting of dry and wet, as ſerges, durants, chints, callicoes, cotton checks, ſtriped linens, and ſeveral ſorts of haberdaſhery, &c. A large number of Engliſh ſcythes, country-made and Engliſh ſickles, a large quantity of ſtock and other locks, knives and forks, razors, &c. Several caſks of muſcovado ſugars, a large quantity of liquors, &c. as rum, anniſeed, mint, cyder, and cyder whiſkey, cows, horſes, plow, harrow, cart, and other implements of huſbandry, a large quantity of iron kettles, pots, ſkillets, and other things, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the day above mentioned (and nine months credit, giving ſecurity, if required) and to continue from day to day, till all is ſold, with due attendance, by SAMUEL SHAW, Executor. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Saturday, the 9th day of January next, at one o'clock, at the houſe of Peter Valleau, the old Blue Ball tavern, in Lower Chicheſter townſhip, Cheſter county, will be ſold, by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 58 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, bounded by lands of John Marſhall, John Price, John Peters, and the river Delaware. As alſo one other meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 120 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Benjamin Ford, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Robinſon deceaſed, and William Lindſay. Alſo at the ſaid time and place will be ſold, two luſty ſtrong Negroe men, good farmers; likewiſe wheat in the ground, &c. late the eſtate and effects of ſaid Peter Valleau, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, at David Howell's tavern, in Tredyffrin, will be ſold, by vendue, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 35 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Tredyffrin aforeſaid, and county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of David Evans, Jacob Sharrandan, and others. As alſo a piece of woodland, in ſaid townſhip, containing about 10 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Sharp, Iſaac Wayne, David Evans, and others; late the eſtate of John David, Evan David, and Meſhech David; ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tueſday, the 12th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold, by public vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing 128 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Newlin, and county of Cheſter, bounded by lands of Joſeph Hayes, Jeffery Bentley, Thomas Bailey, Owen Thomas, and Joſeph Parker, Eſq; deceaſed; late the eſtate of George Bentley; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

STOLEN, on the 9th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Logan's Mill, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, 9 years old, ſhod all round, his mane hangs on the near ſide, paces, trots, and racks well. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and thief, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, for the horſe Twenty Shillings, and for the thief Four Pounds, if brought to juſtice, paid by LEVI FOULKE, ⊕

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 8th of December inſt. out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county of Cheſter, within two miles of the borough of Cheſter, in the province of Pennſylvania, a ſmall dark ſorrel HORSE, five years old laſt ſpring, is ſhort bodied, has a few grey hairs in his forehead, a ſmall ſhort docked tail, the mane wore off the top of his neck with the collar, paces, trots and hand gallops, is low in fleſh, had the diſtemper when taken, and was juſt lanced in two places for the ſame; ſuppoſed to be taken towards the Forks of Delaware. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives notice thereof, or brings him to the owner, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, or if the thief is ſecured and brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH MARLOW, in Cheſter, or SAMUEL LEWIS, near Darby. ¶

RULES to be obſerved in TRADE.

ENDEAVOUR to be as perfect as you can in the particular calling you are engaged in; learn to know all the arts and myſteries thereunto belonging; and be aſſiduous in every part thereof.

Lay a good foundation in regard to principle----be ſure to be juſt and honeſt in your dealings----not wilfully over-reach, or deceive your neighbour; and keep always in your eye the golden rule, of "Doing as you would be done by."

Have a ſtrict regard in diſcharging all legal debts----do not evade your creditors by any ſhuffling arts, in giving notes under your hand, only to defer payment;---but, if you have it in your power, diſcharge all debts when they become due;---above all, when you are ſtraitened for want of money, be cautious of taking it up at an high intereſt---This method has been the ruin of many, therefore endeavour to avoid it.

Be diligent in your buſineſs---endeavour to be as much in that place where it lies as poſſibly you can----leave it not to ſervants to tranſact, for cuſtomers will not regard them as yourſelf, they generally think they ſhall not be ſo well ſerved.

Be complaiſant to the meaneſt, as well as the greateſt----you are as much obliged to uſe good manners for a farthing, as for a pound; the one demands it from you as well as the other.

Be not too talkative, but ſpeak as much as is neceſſary to recommend your goods; and always obſerve to keep within the rules of decency----if cuſtomers ſlight your goods, and undervalue them, endeavour to convince them of their miſtake if you can, but not affront them---do not be pert in your anſwers, but with patience hear, and with meekneſs give an anſwer; for if you affront in a ſmall matter, it may probably hinder you from a future good cuſtomer.

Admirable inſtance of the ſagacity of a DOG, and affection for his MASTER.

IN the reign of Charles V. King of France, a Gentleman, by the name of Aubri de Montdidier, paſſing alone in the foreſt of Bondi, was aſſaſſinated, and buried at the root of a tree. His dog remained ſeveral days on his grave, and did not quit it until preſſed by hunger. He came to Paris, to the houſe of an intimate friend of the unfortunate Aubri, and by his mournful howlings, ſeemed to inform them of the loſs they had ſuſtained. After having eaten, he renews his cries, goes to the door, turns his head to ſee if any one follows him, returns to this friend of his maſter, and pulls him by the coat, as if it were to deſire him to come along with him. The ſingularity of all the dog's motions, his coming without his maſter, whom he never quitted, the maſter who had ſuddenly diſappeared, and perhaps that diſtribution of juſtice and events, which ſeldom permits crimes to remain long concealed, all theſe particulars were inducements for following the dog. As ſoon as the dog came to the foot of the tree, he redoubled his howlings, ſcratching up the earth, as a ſign for ſeeking in that place. They digged down into it, and there found the body of the unhappy Aubri. Some time after the dog ſees, by chance, the aſſaſſin, whom all the hiſtorians call the Chevalier Macaire; he jumps at his throat, and with great difficulty is made to let go his hold. Every time of meeting him he attacks and purſues him with the ſame fury. The inveterate hatred of the dog, againſt this man only, begins to appear extraordinary. Several call to mind the affection he had ſhewn for his maſter, and at ſame time the many occaſions on which the Chevalier Macaire had given proofs of his hatred and envy againſt Aubri de Montdidier. Some other circumſtances corroborate theſe ſuſpicions. The King, informed of all that was ſaid, had the dog brought to him, who ſeemed quite eaſy and peaceable, until, ſeeing Macaire, in the midſt of twenty other courtiers, he turned, barked at, and ſtrove to dart upon him. In theſe times, a combat was ordered between the accuſer and accuſed, when the proofs of the crime were not ſufficiently convincing. Thoſe ſorts of combats were called "judgments of God," becauſe it was firmly believed that Heaven would ſooner work a miracle than let innocence be oppreſſed. The King, from all the appearances of Macaire's guilt, judged that he was engaged, or under an obligation to fight; that is, he ordered a duel between the Chevalier and the dog. The field was marked out in the Iſle of Notre Dame, which was then an empty and uninhabited piece of ground. Macaire was armed with a large ſtick; the dog had a hogſhead, with the ſtaves at one end knocked out, for his retreat, and to gain ſome reſpite during the intermiſſions of fighting. Being let looſe, he runs and turns immediately about his adverſary, avoids his blows, threatens him ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on another, tires him, and at laſt, darting, ſeizes him by the throat, throws him down, and obliges him to confeſs his crime in the preſence of the King, and the whole Court. The memory of this dog was deſerving of being preſerved to poſterity by a monument, which ſtill ſubſiſts over the chimney piece of the great ſaloon of the caſtle of Montargis.

From a late Engliſh Paper.

An ANECDOTE.

Addreſſed to the men of gallantry of the preſent age.

IN the 10th year of the reign of King James the Firſt, on Sunday, the 24th of October, an exemplary penance was impoſed on Sir Peckſall Brokas, Knight, which was, to ſtand at St. Paul's Croſs in a white ſheet, holding a ſtick in his hand, having been formerly convicted before the High Commiſſioners for many notorious adulteries with divers women; having had ſeventy children born to him, and but one ſon by his lady, who was grandfather to Lady G----r, that told me this; and that he had thirty men, cloathed in ſcarlet, that waited upon him to the Lord-Mayor, where he went to demand a dinner after his doing penance.

A. N.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Sept. 12, 1767.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAVE ſeen, with ſorrow, the hiſtory of a late famous negociation in your paper of the firſt current. It appears to me an humbling picture of human nature, more eſpecially of that part of the human ſpecies that is generally conſidered in a more dignified ſituation than the reſt of mankind. I bluſh to read the profeſſions of patriotiſm of the leaders of the different parties; "Such a one will ſacrifice himſelf, and heartily concur with a new adminiſtration." But--*all their friends muſt be provided for!* Pray who are theſe very poor men, theſe friends of theirs? Are they in want of daily bread? Are their families ſtarving? Then let them apply to the pariſh officers, who, by my laws, are obliged to provide for the indigent and deſtitute. Is it their ambition, their avarice, and petulant diſpoſition, that muſt be provided for and ſatiated? May eternal diſappointment meet them whatever way they turn; and may no coalition ever be formed on that rotten foundation. It is not by ſuch worthleſs inſtruments that I am to be reſtored to health and vigour. I want patriots of eaſy circumſtances, of moderate deſires, of noble diſintereſted ſpirits, who prefer, above all means ſelfiſh, partial intereſts, and even above family connections, the true, the ſolid, and permanent welfare of Great-Britain; men who think their paternal eſtates a ſufficient ſtake in the common wealth, to intereſt them deeply in her peace and proſperity. I will not go back to antique records for the noble ſpirit of Ariſtides, who magnanimouſly governed the ſtate, leaving his family to the care of that ſtate which he had ſo generouſly ſerved. Let them look into a paragraph in your paper of the firſt current, where they may read with confuſion and ſhame, an inſtance of public ſpirit, magnanimity, and ſelf-denial, in a Frenchman, worthy the greateſt Roman. "I am in eaſy circumſtances, or ſo happy in point of fortune, as to be able to bear the extraordinary expence I have been put to, and to ſerve my Prince, without being chargable to the ſtate." Bluſh, ye Pſeudo patriots; ye would-be-great men, hide your heads, and amuſe the world no more with vain pretences! A land of ſlaves (as we are taught) exhibits an inſtance of public ſpirit and genuine patriotiſm, long unknown in our land of boaſted liberty! While you make Smithfield bargains, you never will, never can, ſerve your country effectually. The world (fooliſh as it is) will never believe that a man of 10,000l. a year, condeſcends to receive a ſalary of 5000l. more of an exhauſted diſtreſſed country, for doing little or nothing, *merely to ſerve the community*. The peoples eyes are now opened even with reſpect to their own favourite, and they will be hard of belief to any new pretender. The game of amuſing the public is now over with this generation; they now look for actions, not for words; they ſeek redreſs from manifold abuſes, grievances, and dangers; bombaſt and fuſtian will no longer pleaſe a deluded people; if you are in jeſt, they are in earneſt; their caſe is ſerious, and requires a ſpeedy remedy; no time is to be loſt; while you debate and quarrel among yourſelves, the public haſtens to the brink of irretrievable ruin, and the deſtruction of

The CONSTITUTION.

BOSTON, December 4

Yeſterday was obſerved here as a Day of public Thankſgiving to Almighty GOD, for the Gracious Diſpenſations of His Providence the Year paſt; "eſpecially that He hath been pleaſed to preſerve and maintain our moſt gracious Sovereign King GEORGE in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honour, and to extend the Bleſſings of his Government to the remoteſt Parts of his Dominions: That He hath been pleaſed to bleſs and preſerve our gracious Queen CHARLOTTE, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family, and by the frequent Encreaſe of the Royal Iſſue, to aſſure to us the Continuance of the Bleſſings which we derive from that illuſtrious Houſe; that He hath been pleaſed to proſper the whole Britiſh Empire by the Preſervation of Peace, the Encreaſe of Trade, and the Opening of new Sources of National Wealth; and more particularly, that He hath been pleaſed to favour the People of this Province with healthy and kindly Seaſons, and to bleſs the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea."

Captain Wilſhman, in a Snow from Glaſgow, and Captain Eaſterbrook, in a Brig from St. Ubes, came up laſt Evening from Cape-Ann.

We hear that the Towns of Brookfield, Spencer, Leiceſter, Hardwick, and ſeveral other Towns to the Weſtward, have unanimouſly come into the Meaſures propoſed by this Town, to promote Frugality and Manufactures.

NEW-LONDON, December 4.

Laſt Friday a Letter from the Select-men of the Town of Boſton, was received by the Select-men of this Town, in which were incloſed the Doings of the Town of Boſton, at a Meeting held on the 28th of October laſt, for encouraging the Uſe and Conſumption of Articles manufactured in the Colonies, &c.----A Letter of the ſame Purport was alſo received laſt Week, by the Select-men of Norwich.

In Conſequence of the above Application from Boſton, we hear this Town is ſpeedily to meet and deliberate on the intereſting and important Matters contained in ſaid Application.

PROVIDENCE, December 5.

EXTRACT from the VOTES of the TOWN MEETING, *continued by Adjournment from Wedneſday, the 28th ult.*

Wedneſday, December 2, 1767, One o' Clock, P. M.

THE Town met, according to adjournment. The Committee appointed to prepare a Form of Subſcription for promoting Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, made Report as followeth, viz.

Providence, December 2, 1767.

THE Subſcribers having conſidered of the important Matters of promoting Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, contained in the Vote of the Town on the 25th of November, and committed to us to reduce to Form, preſent the following as our Report thereupon. *Nicholas Cooke, John Cole, Darius Seſſions, Moſes Brown, Joſeph Ruſſell, John Jenckes, Benjamin Man, Thomas Greene, Samuel Nightingale, Ephraim Bowen.*

LUXURY and Extravagance, in the Uſe of Britiſh and foreign Manufactures and Superfluities, having of late greatly increaſed, and already had ſuch pernicious Influence on the Inhabitants of this Colony, as, if perſiſted in, muſt alone inevitably reduce the greateſt Part of its Inhabitants to irretrievable Diſtreſs and Ruin; the Colony yet labouring under a heavy Debt, incurred in the late War; the Ballance of Trade greatly againſt it; and our Commerce declining, under the late burthenſome Impoſitions: WE the Subſcribers, being ſenſible it is the Duty of every Well-wiſher to his Country, at all Times, but more eſpecially at this preſent melancholy Proſpect, to endeavour at ſome Method to extricate the Inhabitants out of theſe embarraſſed Circumſtances, the fatal Conſequences of which are ſo juſtly dreaded; and being of Opinion that Oeconomy, Induſtry, and Application to American Manufactures, are the moſt obvious Meaſures to anſwer theſe ſalutary Purpoſes, and are abſolutely neceſſary for the future Well-being of the Community, DO engage with, and promiſe each other, that we will not, from and after the Firſt Day of January next, import, by Land or Water, into this Colony, directly or indirectly, either for Sale, or for our own or Families Uſe, nor purchaſe of any other Perſon who may, after ſaid Time, introduce any of the following Articles, produced or manufactured out of North-America, viz. Loaf Sugar; Cordage; Anchors; Coaches, Chaiſes, and all Sorts of Carriages, and Harneſs for the ſame; Mens and Womens Saddles, Bridles, and all Sorts of Whips; all Sorts of Mens Hats, except Felts; Mens and Womens Apparel ready made, excepting Hoſiery; Mens Gloves; Womens Hats; Mens and Womens Shoes; Soal Leather; Deck Nails; Gold, Silver and Thread Lace; Gold and Silver Buttons; wrought Plate of all Sorts; Diamond, Stone and Paſte Ware; Snuff; manufactured Tobacco; Muſtard; Clocks and Watches; Silverſmiths and Jewellers Ware; Broadcloths, that coſt above Nine Shillings Sterling per Yard; Muffs, Tippets and Ermine; all Sorts of Head-Dreſs for Women, as Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Turbans, &c. Starch; Womens and Childrens Stays, of all Sorts; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Gauze; Linſeed Oil; Lawns and Cambricks, that coſt above Four Shillings Sterling per Yard; Malt Liquors; Cheeſe; Chairs, Tables, and all Kinds of Cabinet Ware; Horn Combs; Linens, exceeding Two Shillings Sterling per Yard; Silks of any Kinds, excepting Taffeties, Perſians, Handkerchiefs and Sewing Silks. And we do further engage to each other, that we will diſcountenance and diſcourage the exceſſive Uſe of all Teas, China Ware, Spices and Black Pepper, all Britiſh Superfluities, and all ſuch other Articles of foreign Manufactures not herein enumerated, as, by due Encouragement, are or may be fabricated in North-America; and alſo the Uſe of black or Mourning Apparel, Gloves and Liquors, at Funerals.---And whereas Wool and Flax are the natural Produce and Staple of this Colony, we will, as far as we can, encourage the raiſing and manufacturing thoſe Articles, particularly into Flannel and Tow Cloth (they being already made cheaper, and more durable, than Engliſh Swanſkin or Ozenbrigs) that thereby a ſufficient Quantity to anſwer the Conſumption may be at Market.

"And furthermore, to the End that this Union be not violated, and the good Effects that muſt naturally reſult be thereby fruſtrated, if any Inhabitant of this Town does not ſign and conform to the Regulations herein made, but, diſregarding the Intereſt of the Colony, ſtill continues to import and introduce any of the afore-mentioned reſtricted Articles, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be by us diſcountenanced, in the moſt effectual, but decent and lawful Manner."

Which Report being conſidered, the Queſtion was put, Whether the ſame ſhould be accepted? VOTED unanimouſly in the Affirmative: And alſo VOTED unanimouſly, That the foregoing Form of a Subſcription be immediately printed, at the Expence of the Town, to the Number of Fifty, and put into the Hands of the worſhipful Town Council, who are hereby appointed a Committee to procure the Subſcription Rolls to be filled, and to report to the Town Meeting as ſoon as poſſible; and that they ſend a Copy of the Form of Subſcription to every Town Council in this Colony.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

Atteſt. DANIEL MARSH, *Deputy Town-Clerk.*

Captain Monro, from Nantucket, informs, that the Storm which happened on the 22d ult. was the moſt ſevere ever felt in that Iſland; a Number of Veſſels were forced from their Moorings, and drove aſhore, ſome of which it is feared will be loſt, and conſiderable other Damage done.

NEWPORT, December 7.

AT a Town-Meeting called by Order of the Town-Council, Thurſday, November 26, 1767,

JOB BENNET, Eſq; choſen Moderator.

Voted, That the Hon. Joſeph Wanton, jun. Eſq; Dep. Governor, Abraham Redwood, Eſq; Henry Ward, Eſq; Mr. William Ellery, George Hazard, Eſq; Mr. John Collins, Job Bennet, Eſq; Mr. Evan Malbone, Dr. John Tweedy, Mr. Charles Wickham, Joſias Lyndon, Eſq; John Tanner, Eſq; Peleg Thurſton, Eſq; Joſeph G. Wanton, Eſq; and Mr. Peleg Barker, or the major Part of them, be a Committee to conſider of the Propoſal made to this Town, by the Town-Council, for encouraging Induſtry, Frugality, and our own Manufactures, and make Report to this Meeting, which ſtands adjourned to Friday, the 4th Day of December next.

Friday, December 4, 1767.

THE Town met according to Adjournment:---The Committee preſented the following Report, viz.

WHEREAS the exceſſive Uſe of foreign Superfluities is the chief Cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſed State of this Town, as it is thereby drained of its Money, which Misfortune is likely to be encreaſed by Means of the late additional Burthens and Impoſitions on the Trade of the Colony, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin:

It is therefore *Voted*, That this Town will take all prudent and legal Meaſures to encourage the Produce and Manufactures of this Colony, and to leſſen the Uſe of Superfluities, and particularly the following enumerated Articles imported from abroad, *to wit:* Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Coaches, Chaiſes and Carriages of all Sorts, Horſe Furniture, Mens and Womens Hats, Mens and Womens Apparel ready made, Houſhold Furniture, Gloves, Mens and Womens Shoes, Soal-Leather, Deck Nails, Gold and Silver and Thread Lace of all Sorts, Gold and Silver Buttons, Wrought Plate of all Sorts, Diamonds, Stone and Paſte Ware, Snuff, Muſtard, Clocks and Watches, Silverſmiths and Jewellers Ware, Broadcloths that coſt above Ten Shillings Sterling per Yard, Muffs, Furrs, and Tippets, and all Sorts of Millenary Ware, Starch, Womens and Childrens Stays, Fire Engines, China Ware, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze, Pewterers hollow Ware, Linſeed Oil, Glue, Lawns, Cambricks, Silks of all Kinds for Garments, Malt Liquors, and Cheeſe. And that the following Subſcription, for this End, be, and hereby is recommended to the ſeveral Inhabitants and Houſe-holders of the Town, viz.

'WHEREAS this Colony labours under a heavy Debt, incurred in the Courſe of the late War; and the Inhabitants, by this Means, muſt for ſome Time be ſubject to very burthenſome Taxes: And as our Trade hath for ſome Years been on the Decline, and is now particularly under great Embarraſſment and heavy Impoſitions, our Medium very ſcarce, and the Balance of Trade greatly againſt this Country: We the Subſcribers, being ſenſible that it is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to extricate us out of theſe embarraſſed and diſtreſſed Circumſtances, to promote Induſtry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourſelves, and by theſe Means prevent the unneceſſary Importation of European Commodities, the exceſſive Uſe of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin, DO promiſe and engage to and with each other, That we will encourage the Uſe and Conſumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the Britiſh American Colonies, and more eſpecially in this Colony, and particularly of the Paper manufactured in this Colony; and that we will not, from and after the 31ſt of January next enſuing, purchaſe any of the following Articles, which ſhall be imported from abroad after that Time, *to wit:* Loaf Sugar, and all the other Articles mentioned above, except ſuch Houſhold Furniture as cannot be procured of our own Manufacture.

'And we further agree, That, at the Funeral of any of our Relations or Friends, we will not give Scarfs nor Rings to any Perſon; nor Gloves to any, except the Miniſters attending, which Gloves ſhall be of the Manufacture of ſome of the Britiſh Colonies in America; and that we will not ourſelves, nor ſuffer any of our Families to make Uſe of any Mourning upon the Death of even the neareſt Relation; nor upon ſuch an Occaſion procure any new Garments, but what ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary.'

Voted unanimouſly, That the above report be accepted; and that the Reſolutions preſented by ſaid Committee paſs as a Vote of this Town.

And it is further *Voted*, That the Town Clerk draw a Number of Subſcription Papers, and give to the following Gentlemen (who are choſen a Committee to get the ſame ſigned by the Inhabitants of this Town) viz. The Hon. Joſeph Wanton, jun. Eſq; Deputy-Governor, Henry Ward, Eſq; Mr. William Ellery, George Hazard, Eſq; Mr. John Collins, Mr. Nathaniel Coggeſhall, Mr. Charles Wickham, Dr. John Tweedy, John Tanner, Eſq; Joſias Lyndon, Eſq; Joſeph G. Wanton, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Freebody, Henry Marchant, Eſq; Mr. John Read, and Mr. Chriſtopher Ellery: And that they make Report at the next Town Meeting.

Voted, That the Town-Council be deſired to get theſe Reſolutions printed as ſoon as poſſible, and ſend a Copy thereof to the Town-Council of each Town in this Colony, in order that the ſame may be promoted in their ſeveral Towns.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure we can inform our Brethren of the neighbouring Colonies, that there is the faireſt Proſpect that the Plan for promoting Frugality, Induſtry, and our own Manufactures, will be attended here with very happy Effects; and that the People in general are at preſent actuated with a Spirit of diſcouraging, as much as poſſible, the further Importation of European Manufactures.---Many Perſons are determined to uſe their Influence in putting a Stop to the deſtructive and pernicious Effects attending the enormous Conſumption of foreign Teas, which muſt otherwiſe ſoon render us a poor, weak, and debilitated People.---The Hyperian or Labradore Tea is much eſteemed, and by great Numbers vaſtly preferred to the poiſonous Bohea.

We have heard of many Gentlemen in Town, of Figure and Fortune, who are determined to cloath themſelves and Families for the future, with the Manufactures of this Country; from one, in particular, we have received the following:

A Gentleman in Town, a hearty Friend to the Government, and the propoſed Scheme for encouraging Frugality, Induſtry, and Manufactures, wants a Winter Coat; he would chooſe to have it manufactured in this Government, but will have no Objection if it comes from a neighbouring One, if it be good: Any Perſon that will bring a ſuitable Pattern, for his Purpoſe, to the Printer of this Paper, will be told who the Perſon is that wants it, who, if it ſuits him, will pay generouſly for it, and a Dollar gratis.

All Advertiſements of any Kinds of Cloths, manufactured in this Colony, will be publiſhed by the Printer hereof gratis.

Laſt Week his Majeſty's Ship the Garland, Captain St. John, ſailed from this Port for England. She carried off---(what the Viper brought here about two Years ſince)---the *memorable Stamped Paper*, which was ſent by the Mother Country, for the Uſe of her Children in this Colony; and now returned, in order to be unpacked and diſtributed.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

Friday last arrived here from South-Carolina, with Captain Schermerhorn, the famous ATTAKULLAKULLA, or the *Little-Carpenter*, OUCONNOSTOTA, or the *Great-Warrior*, and the RAVEN KING of TOOGOLOO, with six other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompanied by an Interpreter; and next Day they had an Audience of his Excellency General GAGE, the Commander in Chief.

All the Field and Staff-Officers, at Head-Quarters, and those of the Corps in this Garrison, together with several other Gentlemen, attended the General on this Occasion.

The Chiefs, after being introduced, delivered the Letters of Recommendation they brought to his Excellency, from the Southward; and the Little Carpenter and Great Warrior alternately addressed him, and implored his Interposition and good Offices, in directing Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, to mediate a Peace between their Nation, the *Cherokees*, and the Six Nations of IROQUOIS, they being deputed here on an Embassy for that Purpose.

They met with a gracious Reception from the General, and his Excellency has been pleased to give Orders, they shall be properly entertained, and attended, while they remain here.

He promised them his Protection in the Business they are employed in; and informed them he would give the necessary Orders, for their proceeding To-morrow, on board a Sloop, for Albany.

The CHIEFS having been informed, that there was a *Theatre* in this City, expressed a Desire of seeing a Play acted; and the General has thought proper to gratify their Curiosity, and has given Directions that proper Places shall be got for them in the House, this Evening.

The same Day came to Town, from Philadelphia, eleven Mohawk Indians, who left Sir William Johnson's the 25th of May last, and went down Susquehanna to Harris's Ferry, where Hugh Crawford, their Conductor, joined them; on the 19th of June they came to York-Town, and afterwards proceeded with two Surveyors, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Mason, to run the Line between Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn: As they run this Line through the Indian's Land, Sir William thought proper to send these Indians down, among whom are the famous HENDRICK, and some other principal Head-men of the Mohawk Nation, who finding the Winter coming on, left the Surveyors, in order to return home this Way.

'Tis asserted, that the Day after their Arrival, three of the Mohawk Chiefs were met by Accident by the Cherokees, who thereupon very ceremoniously offered, and smoaked with them the Calumet of Peace.

Dec. 17. The Indians regarded the Play (which was King Richard III) with Seriousness and Attention, but as it cannot be supposed that they were sufficiently acquainted with the Language to understand the Plot and Design, and enter into the Spirit of the Author, their Countenances and Behaviour were rather expressive of Surprize and Curiosity, than any other Passions.--Some of them were much surprized and diverted at the Tricks of HARLEQUIN.

Some Persons who pretend to be in the Secrets of Affairs, affirm, that the Indians in general on the Continent, are daily growing more and more dissatisfied and discontented among themselves, and that it will very probably soon produce a Rupture somewhere.

We hear, that on Friday last as Captain Sears, in a Sloop belonging to Norwalk, was returning home from this Place, he was overset in a Flaw of Wind in the Sound.----'Tis said the People are saved, but about £400 in Cash lost, with some other Things.

The same Day one of the White-stone Ferry Boats overset, whereby one Man was drowned.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this Province now sitting, chose Abraham Lott, Esq; to be Provincial Treasurer, in the Room of Abraham Depeyster, Esq; deceased; and Mr. Edmund Seaman, to be Clerk, in the Room of Mr. Lott.

From Princetown we are informed, that the Reverend Mr. SAMUEL BLAIR, having declined the Presidency of the College of New-Jersey, the Trustees met, on Wednesday, the 9th Inst. at Nassau-Hall, and unanimously re-elected the Rev. and learned Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, an eminent Divine of the Church of Scotland, to that Office; on satisfactory Intelligence being received, that the Obstructions which stood in the Way of the Doctor's Acceptance of the Chair, when in his Offer last Year, were now removed,---and that in Case it was still vacant, and he should be re-elected, he would accept it.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Captain Collinson, from Liverpool, on the Sixth Instant, in Lat. 37: 59, Long. 67, spoke a Schooner, from Rhode-Island for St. Christophers, out four Days; on the Eighth, in Lat. 39: 25, spoke a Sloop, with Horses and Lumber, out four Days from New-London, but passing her very fast, he could not learn the Master's Name, or where she was bound; and the next Day he spoke a Brig, from Turks-Island for Rhode-Island, out Twenty Days, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Wright and Johnson, at St. Christophers; and Captain Atkins, at Jamaica.

From Boston. Captain Cox, at St. Christophers.

Sunday last one or two Vessels, which sailed the Day before, returned into this Harbour, the severe cold Weather we had on Saturday Night, having filled the River so full of Ice, as rendered it dangerous for them to proceed; several Vessels, quite ready for sailing, were likewise prevented; but on Tuesday we had a fine Thaw, accompanied with Rain, and as the Weather still continues moderate, we are in Hopes the Navigation will soon be open again.

The Sloop Peggy, Captain Stewart, from New-York, is arrived at Marcus-Hook.

☞ The Lecture which Dr. SMITH proposed to deliver on *Monday* next, as an Introduction to a Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, is put off to the *Monday* following, *viz. January* 4, at 12 o' Clock, for the Conveniency of some Gentlemen, who will be out of Town during the College Vacation, in the *Christmas* Holidays.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 18s. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 9d. Ship Bread 17s. Middling Ditto 28s. Pipe Staves 10l. 10s. Barrel Ditto 4l. Hogshead Ditto 6l. 10s. Beef 65s. Pork 65s. West-India Rum 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. New-England Ditto 2s. 1d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 1d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muscovado Sugar 40 to 56s. Melasses 21d. to 22d. Pennsylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 17s. Lisbon Salt 16d. Flaxseed 7s. 4d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny to 5d. Cotton 1s. 10d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 7l. 10s. Mustard-seed 32 s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship John, R. Collinson, from Liverpool. Brig Greyhound, C. Alexander, from Jamaica.

OUTWARDS. *Ship London Packet. J. Cook, for London. Ship Marquis of Granby, A. M'Ilvaine, Londonderry. Brig Elizabeth, A. Graham, Liverpool. Sloop Newbern Packet, B. Sayre, for North-Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Schooner Little Nancy, J. Thompson, to N. Providence. Brig Catherine, J. Bowles, and Brig Susanna, T. Moore, Dominica. Schooner Phœnix, T. Ingraham, Rhode-Island. Brig Morning-Star, Sloop Fanny, B. Robinson, and Brig Clements, W. Gordon, St. Kitts. Ship Hayfield, W. Mackey, Dublin. Ship Eleanor, J. Montgomery, Malaga. Ship Patient Mary, W. Singleton, and Ship Eleanor, T. Whitlock, Barbados. Snow Molly, W. Kerlin, and Brig George, P. Lacey, Jamaica. Brig Dolphin, G. Stevenson, Madeira. Ship Hamilton, P. Porter, Cadiz. Schooner Kensington, F. Moon, N. Carolina. Sloop Hannah, L. Robinson, Boston. Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, Barcelona. Brig Peggy, G. Bridges, and Sloop Hunter, G. May, Georgia. Brig Richard, B. Tucker, Madeira. Snow Bachelor, R. Bulkley, Lisbon. Sloop Josiah's Relief, J. Cox, Bermuda. Ship Rose, W. Dysart, Londonderry. Ship Fame, P. Creighton, South-Carolina. Brig Abigail, J. Guitton, Pensacola. Ship Rainbow, J. Corry, to Belfast.*

Just published, and sold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia (Price Six-pence) the following Laws, viz.

AN ACT to enable the Managers of the Contributions for the Relief and Employment of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, *to borrow the further Sum of* Three Thousand Pounds.

An ACT *for obliging Sheriffs and Treasurers of the several Counties within this Province, and the Collector of the Duties of Tonnage, to give sufficient Sureties for the faithful Execution of their Trust.*

An ACT *for the Support of the Government of this Province, and Payment of the Publick Debts.*

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

On the eleventh day of January next, at the dwelling-house of William Brown, in Woolwich township, in the county of Gloucester, West New-Jersey, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,

SUNDRY horses, cows, and young cattle, a pair of fat oxen, hogs and sheep, a large quantity of good hay, rye and indian corn, green rye growing in the ground, a variety of farming utensils, such as carts, plows, harrows, axes, hoes, &c. The remainder of the time of two young servant boys, and one girl, a wherry with two sails, a large quantity of flax, and cyder. Also, a variety of very genteel household furniture.

And on the same day will be exposed to sale by public vendue, a plantation, and tract of land, containing 340 acres, situate in the township aforesaid, on the river Delaware, opposite Marcus-Hook, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, very convenient for attending that market, on which there is a good dwelling-house, barn and orchard, about 50 acres of cleared upland, 70 acres of as good meadow, and in as good order, as any in the said county, and 40 acres more may be made, being now under good bank; the upland may be easily manured with mud. Also, one third part of Oldman's-creek-island, containing 140 acres, lying about half a mile from the above, being a very convenient range for swine. And 4 acres of cedar swamp, full of timber, on the east side of Raccoon-creek, about 3 miles from the above plantation, being all late the personal and real estate of the said William Brown. The conditions of sale will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by SAMUEL BILES, JOHN HINCHMAN, and SAMUEL BLACKWOOD, Assignees.

To be sold by private sale, 3 two story brick houses, each 14 feet front, situate on the south side of Vine-street, between Front and Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, which now rent for 50 l. per annum. Any person, inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, by applying to any of the above assignees, or to Whitehead Jones, at the upper end of Market-street, in Philadelphia. ¶

N. B. The creditors of the said William Brown are desired to attend, at his dwelling-house in Woolwich aforesaid, on the said eleventh day of January next, with their several demands against him, that they may be then settled.

NOW in the Possession of the Subscriber, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, opposite the Coffee-House, Two Patterns of Gowns, some Silk Handkerchiefs, Shoes, &c. supposed to be stolen. The Owners coming, proving their Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again.

¶ JAMES DELAPLAIN.

TO BE LETT,

A VERY valuable and well-situated merchant-mill, at the Head of Chester River, on the main road leading from Chester town, in Kent county, and province of Maryland, to Duck Creek; being very public for transporting large quantities of good wheat. The said mill is on a good stream, about thirteen miles from Duck Creek Landing, on the tide water of Delaware, and one mile from that of Chesapeak Bay, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good order for making superfine flour.---Also a commodious tan-yard, containing two tan-houses, 25 vats, about 600 hides, and 200 cords of good bark, with every necessary for carrying on the business, and is well situated for procuring hides, and selling of leather.

Also a saw-mill, in very good order, and well situated for timber; a very noted and well accustomed stone house; a dwelling and other houses, conveniently situated for carrying on the whole, with about 100 acres of choice meadow-ground, lying contiguous thereunto, of which 30 is in good order for mowing, and the other will in a short time; more may be cleared if necessary, with as much land as may be convenient. The whole will be lett together, or separate. Any person inclining to take the tan-yard and saw-mill, or the tan-yard and dwelling-house, with a considerable part of the meadow, may have the rent made easy, by boarding of hands, and the advantage of doing the carting of the mill; any person inclining to rent or treat about the same, may be informed by applying to THOMAS GILPIN, in Philadelphia, or GEORGE GILPIN, on the premises. ‡

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,

IS removed from the corner of Front and Pine-street, to the corner of Letitia Court, in Market-street, where he formerly dwelt; and where he has to sell, a large assortment of European and India goods.

N. B. To be LETT, the house where the said Richardson dwelt, at the corner of Front and Pine-streets aforesaid. For terms, enquire of said Francis Richardson. ¶

STRAYED away, the 9th instant, a light bay horse, about 15 and a half hands high, has a bald face, 4 white feet, was shod all round, about 6 years old, bred in East Jersey, near Trenton, and it is supposed will go that way. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Southwark, near the city of Philadelphia, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES PENROSE.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1767.

THE Partnership of STEWART, DUNCAN, and Company, being expired for some Time, and the Management of their outstanding Affairs devolved solely on the Subscriber; those indebted to them, are desired to make instant Payment, otherwise the speediest Methods the Law admits will be made use of, to compel it.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named MICHAEL CANNAN, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black complexion, wears his own short black hair, trimmed before, but supposed to be somewhat grown; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey jacket, with a white flannel under jacket, a pair of leather breeches, too long for him, and patched at the knees with white cloth, a small coarse hat, tow shirt, much worn, a pair of new shoes, with odd buckles, and black stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals within this province, shall have Twenty Shillings reward; and if out of the province, Thirty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CON, in Brandywine Hundred or MATTHEW BIAYS, in the district of Southwark, near the blue bell, on Society Hill. ¶

LOST,

ON Thursday, the 17th of this instant December, on the road between Wilmington and Chester, a silver WATCH, No. 1377, maker's name WILLIAM CLAYTON, London; JACOB KEEN, engraved on the case. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Richard Hall, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Black Horse Alley, or to James Nevill, at the sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward. ❀

Just published, and to be sold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, (Price One Shilling, or Nine Shillings a Dozen)

THE History of JOSEPH, a Poem, in Ten Books; by a Female Hand. To which is added, The HERMIT, a Poem: And an Essay on the CREATION.

To be SOLD at the New Printing-Office, opposite the Jersey Market (Price 8 d. or 5 s. a Dozen)

A COLLECTION of some WRITINGS of the most Noted of the People called QUAKERS, in their Times; collected together, in order that such who profess that Way now, may compare their Sentiments with those of their FOREFATHERS, as they term them; or such as were deemed WORTHY ANTIENTS, whose Writings have been approved of by the SOCIETY in General.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 28th day of December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of George Counselman, in Plymouth township, a tract of land, containing about 11 acres, with a log house, barn and tan yard, erected thereon; bounded by lands of Samuel Davis, and Moses Meredith.---Also at the same time will be sold, a parcel of hides in the tan pit, a stack of bark, a stack of hay, two horses, one cow, one iron stove and pipes, and some household goods. Also one moiety or half part of ten acres of rye in the ground; all late the property of George Counselman, seized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Burlington County, New-Jersey, Dec. 20, 1767.

RUN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, a Servant Lad, named JACOB FOSTER, about 18 Years of Age, of a middle Size, with light Hair; had on, and took with him, an English Hat, a Claret coloured Coat, newly mended under the Arms, a light coloured Drugget Ditto, a striped Linen Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, and a Pair of Claret coloured Cloth Ditto, a Pair of black, and a Pair of grey Stockings, and a good Pair of Pumps. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOB RIDGWAY. ⊕

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE brick house, stables, sheds, garden, &c. at Christiana Bridge, and county of New Castle, being the same that JOHN M'CARTY, deceased, formerly dwelt in, being well situate for a tavern, having been occupied as such for many years past.

Also to be sold, a plantation, near the Red Lion, in said county, containing upwards of 170 acres, about one half cleared, the rest well timbered, about 15 acres of good bottom meadow may be made. The title good. Also a good frame house and lot, at Christiana Bridge aforesaid. The purchaser may have credit, giving good security, and paying interest. For terms apply to the subscriber, living at Christiana Bridge.

¶ 8 W. THOMAS DUNN.

Philadelphia, December 21, 1767.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward, if taken in this province, if taken out of the province EIGHT DOLLARS.

RUN away from the subscriber, last Saturday; a servant man, named Nicholas M'Can, about 25 years of age, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, much pitted with the small-pox, has fair hair and eye brows, near sighted, takes a great deal of snuff, talks much, and is reputed amongst his acquaintance, a good singer; Had on when he went away, a light coloured one curl bob wig, a good grey nap coat, a light coloured cloth jacket, leather breeches, and a white shirt. Said servant came in last fall, with Captain Byrn, from Waterford. It is supposed he is gone towards Boston. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

6 ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

N. B. All masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Monmouth County, New-Jersey, Nov. 9, 1767.

WHEREAS on Thursday, the 22d of October last, was lost, in Princetown Fair, a red Leather Pocket Book, with a Silver Lock, containing a Number of Bonds, Bills and Notes; also a large Number of Monmouth, Morris, and Sussex County Bills of Cost. As those Papers are of great Consequence to the Person who lost them, and it is presumed can be of little or no Value to any Person into whose Hands they may fall; it is hoped whoever has found the same, will return it, either to the Printer hereof, or to Messieurs JOHN and DAVID RHEA, Merchants in Philadelphia, or to Mr. ABNER PHILIPS, Tavern-keeper in Princetown, who shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward of either of the abovementioned Persons to whom delivered, and no Questions asked. ¶ 4 W.

To be SOLD, as they now stand,

ALL the neat and general Assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Instruments, Fixtures, and Utensils, belonging to the Shop of the late Doctor SAMUEL ORMES, deceased, most of the Drugs and Medicines have been imported this Summer, and many but just arrived in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Falconer, from London.

A most convenient Elaboratory is situated at the Bottom of the Garden belonging to the House, and well furnished with the necessary Instruments of Glass, Iron, Copper, &c. for the preparing of Medicines in any Quantity.

The Shop has had a good Custom for some Years, and well situated for a very extensive Business, Wholesale and Retail.

Exact Inventories are now making, and will be compleated in two or three Days.

The House and Shop may be entered on immediately after Agreement, and every Encouragement will be given to promote their Interest.

All those indebted to the Estate of the late Doctor ORMES, are required to make immediate Payment; and those that have any Demands, to bring in their Accounts to JANE ORMES, and DAUGHTER, Execut.

BOND and BYRN,

At their store in Second-street, the corner of Norris's Alley, have for sale,

A QUANTITY of hosiery, and other dry goods, which they will sell low for cash; and as the dissolution of their partnership will shortly ensue, they request all persons indebted thereto, to pay their respective ballances by the first day of April 1768, otherwise they must be under the disagreeable necessity of closing all accounts by law.

They advise the PUBLICK, that the Schooner MARY, LAND PACKET, of free bottom there, is expected here every day, and that she will be continued in a trade from Chesapeak Bay to this place constantly. For further particulars enquire of BOND and BYRN.

JOHN BYRN informs the Publick, and his good customers in particular, that he is now selling, at his store in Second-street, next door above Christ Church, all his stock of goods, wholesale and retail, near the first cost, and shall continue there so to do till the end of December next; and flatters himself, that from the great care taken in procuring them, they will be found worth the price; amongst them are, flowered and plain sattins, pelongs, persians, modes and sarsnets, thread and blond laces, cottons and cellicoes, cambricks and lawns, gauzes, linens, worsted stuffs, best cotton and Genoa velvets, a great assortment of hosiery, and many other things, too tedious to insert. ¶ 6 W.

Philadelphia, the 19th day of the 12th month, 1767.

WAS left at the house of SAMUEL BETTLE, in Market-street, on the 10th of this month, by a person unknown (but called himself Smith) and said he came from Kent county, in Maryland, a small white HORSE, with an old saddle and bridle, without shoes, no brand or ear-mark perceivable, about 10 or 12 years old, paces a small travel, and is a about 12 hands and an half high; and hath not called for him since. These are to certify the said Smith, or any other person, interested in said horse, that unless they come in a short time, prove their property, pay charges, and take him away, he will be sold for the same, as he is a horse of small value, and will not pay the charges of long keeping. SAMUEL BETTLE ‖

CAMÆ to the plantation of the subscriber, in West Fallowfield, Chester county, about the 9th or 10th of September, a black STEER, about 3 years old. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to THOMAS OFFICER. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAVIS, late of Carnarvan, Lancaster county, and province of Pennsylvania, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers, living in Lancaster borough; and those who have any demands, are desired to send in their accounts to Elizabeth Davis, and Henry Helm, administrators. Also to be sold, by the subscribers, 5 NEGROES, a man and his wife, and 3 children; the man is a good shoemaker, an extraordinary hand at any plantation business, and about 27 years old; the woman is a very good breeder, and but 22 or 23 years old, can wash, bake, iron, and do any other kind of house-work; one girl of 7 years old, one girl of 4 years old, and another girl of 3 months old; all fine, healthy, lusty thriving children. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, about the beginning of November last, a black MARE, about 8 years old, with a star in her forehead, about 14 hands high, shod round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § CHARLES CATTER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 18th of May last, from the subscriber, living in Charles township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named JOHN KENT, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, light coloured hair, sandy beard, stoops in his walk, and hath sore legs; he is a wool comber by trade, and took his combs with him, and pretends to understand the weaving business; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a full suit of blue cloth clothes, one red jacket, and one black ditto, two new coarse shirts, made of Russia sheeting, one old fine ditto, several pair of stockings, half worn shoes, with large copper buckles in them, and a good castor hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ BENJAMIN COATES.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of JODUCUS DOBLER, late of the borough of Lancaster, potter, deceased, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of January next, on the premises,

A HOUSE, and half-lot of ground, situate in Queen-street, in the borough aforesaid, suitable for a potter; there is a good potter's kiln, and a large kiln house, well finished, on said lot; as also an earth and clay mill. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to either of the subscribers, in the borough aforesaid, and know the terms thereof; a good title, and immediate possession, will be given for the same to the purchaser. Likewise all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to come and pay the same; and all those who have any demands, are desired to bring their accounts, so that they may be adjusted, by MICHAEL HUBLEY, and LODWICK LOWMAN, Executors. ¶

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, especially those who deal in BAR IRON, that the public, as well as the subscribers, have been grosly imposed upon, by persons who have sold bar iron as and for the subscribers iron, which was neither of so good a quality, nor so well drawn, as that which they have heretofore made, and do now make; in order therefore, that a stop may be put to such impositions, and that the character of the subscribers iron may be supported, Notice is hereby given, that every bar that leaves the forges for the future will be stamped. The subscribers therefore hope, by such means, frauds may be prevented, and the public no longer abused, and that the character of their iron will be restored to its former credit. CURTIS and PETER GRUBB. ¶

JOSEPH SWIFT,

At his store in Front-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, has imported in the last vessels from Europe, a large assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he purposes to sell very reasonable, for cash, amongst which are the following articles, viz.

WORSTED and hair plush, 6-qr. duffils, embossed serges, 6-qr. cloths, green, blue and cloth coloured naps, shaloons, durants, tammies, calimancoes, double and single worsted damasks, Mechlenburghs, mens and womens worsted hose, mens worsted and silk caps, cambiets, striped and plain camblettees, bredaus, yd. wd. figured stuffs, cotton velvets, taffeties, and India persians, black, white and cloth coloured sattins and pelongs, bordered and spotted India bandanoe handkerchiefs, black and dressed cloth coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs, black silk cravats, cotton romals, red and blue printed linen handkerchiefs, Scotch check handkerchiefs, with striped and flowered kenting ditto, a great variety of printed cottons and calicoes, yd. and 7-8ths wd. cambricks and lawns, long lawns, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and 6-qr. cotton and linen checks, yd. wd. and 7-8ths Irish linen, white and brown Irish sheeting, white and brown Russia ditto, Skerry linen, 9-qr. and 10-qr. Flanders ticks, 3-qr. and 7-8ths striped ticken, curdled Russia linen, an assortment of buckles, buttons and knives, buttons and twist, tapes, bobbins, Scots thread, Nuns thread from No. 10 to 80, white, brown and coloured thread, white and brown buckram, white 18 inch calimancoe, stay cord, braid and strapping, ribbons, pins and needles, castor and felt hats, powder, shot and lead, London pewter, steel, frying pans, red lead, box and sad irons, clouting diaper, silk and cotton laces, writing paper, sewing silk, ivory and horn combs, worsted quality and gartering, blond and thread lace, Harry's playing cards, silverets, messinets, and sundry other goods.

N.B. Those persons who are indebted to him above twelve months, are desired to pay off their ballances this fall, or they may expect to be compelled. Tbc. 8 W.

THE PUBLIC VENDUE MASTER, of this City, has now opened a very large and commodious STORE, in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, for the Reception of all Kinds of GOODS, FURNITURE, &c.—And as he intends to keep an Auction of BOOKS and JEWELLERY, begs that those who have any to dispose of, and intend to favour the Vendue with their Custom, may send them by the last of this Month, that they may be inserted in the first Catalogue, ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A House and Lot of Ground, situate on the East Side of Second-street, containing in Front, on said Street, 14 Feet 6 Inches, and extending back 80 Feet, to a 3 Feet Alley, leading into Arch-street; the House is 14 Feet 6 Inches wide, and 40 Feet deep, carried up in the Back 3 Story high with Brick, and in the Front two Story, with two Garrets, also a good Brick Kitchen; subject to a Ground-Rent of Two Pounds Fifteen Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency, per Annum; now rented to Mr. William Cannon, for Fifty Pounds per Annum; bounded on the North by the House Mr. Cornelius Bradford lives in, and on the South by Mr. Samuel Cheeseman's House. For further Particulars, enquire of Joseph Redman, in Market-street, or of Dr. John Redman, opposite the said Lot.

Likewise to be sold by the Subscribers, a Parcel of Sadlery and Ironmongery Ware, considerably under what they can be imported for.

JOSEPH REDMAN,
Tbc. JOHN REDMAN.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STrayed or stolen, on Tuesday night, the first of this instant December, from a pasture near Queen's-town, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a sorrel GELDING, about 14 hands and an half high, a round, strong-made horse, has a little white on his forehead, large saddle marks on his back, near the withers, hanging mane, switch tail, and was 12 years old last spring; he trots and gallops, and has been used to go in a chair. Also a brown GELDING, some thing higher than the other, but not so strong made, is glass eyed, has a blaze in his face, white hind feet, hog mane, switch tail, and may be 11 or 12 years old; this horse paces naturally, has been used to the plow, and has some white hairs on his neck, occasioned by the galling of the collar, neither of them branded, and their other marks, if any, are not remembered. Forty Shillings for taking up and bringing home these two horses to the subscriber, in Queen Anne's county, or Twenty Shillings for either of them, if taken up in this county; and Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for either, if taken up out of this county; and, if stolen, Twelve Pounds reward for apprehending and bringing to justice the thief or thieves, will be paid upon conviction, by

¶ JAMES HOLLYDAY.

For LIVERPOOL,

The BRIGANTINE ELIZABETH and MARY,

Archibald Graham,

MASTER;

Will sail with all convenient speed, having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, at Mrs. Grace Harvey's, in Front-street, opposite to Messieurs Mease and Miller's store, or said Captain on board, at Mr. Stamper's wharff. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT GIRL's Time, who has near five Years to serve, fit for Town or Country Business. Enquire of PETER SUTTER, in Strawberry Alley. †

N. B. The said Peter Sutter keeps a Public House of good Entertainment; where all those who are so kind as to give him their Custom, may depend on the best Usage.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT noted and well-accustomed TAVERN, belonging to the Subscriber, with 100 Acres of good Land and Meadow adjoining the same, whereon he now lives, at the lower Cross-Roads, near Deer-Creek, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The House is new, two Stories high, 4 Rooms on a Floor, a Cellar under the Whole, with Stables, and other Buildings and Improvements, convenient and suitable for most Kinds of Business, either for Merchants or Tradesmen, situated in the Heart of a healthy and rich Part of the Country, and where a great Variety of Roads from distant and different Parts of the County, as well as from Pennsylvania, &c. meet, about 6 or 8 Miles from several Places of Navigation, where Vessels of any Burden often come, convenient to different Places of Worship, and but a small Distance from sundry Mills. Any Person inclining to purchase the above, may at any Time be further informed, as to Title and Terms, by applying to ‖ GEORGE STEWART.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 16th ult. from the Subscriber, living in Baltimore Town, an indented Irish Servant, named Thomas Owings, a stout well set Fellow, about 25 Years of Age, has a large Mouth, and speaks good English, wears short brown Hair; had on, and took with him, a blue Cloth Coat, half worn, an old Snuff coloured Coat, a white Flannel Jacket, lappelled, without Sleeves, a Pair of blue coarse Cloth Breeches, lined with Ozenbrigs, quite new, a Pair of coarse Yarn Stockings, ribbed, Country made Shoes, an old Felt Hat, and Ozenbrigs Shirt; he is a Plaisterer by Trade, and his Cloaths are stained with Lime. He stole and took away with him, a large black Gelding, a Man's Hunting Saddle, with Buckskin Seat, and an old Bridle; the Horse is lame in his Shoulder, has constantly been used in a Waggon, paces heavy, and is shod all round; it is supposed he has stole some other Cloaths, may have a Pass, and change his Name; he has been in the Country about four Months. Whoever takes up and brings home said Servant, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and for the Servant and Horse, the above Reward, paid by JOHN DEAVER. ¶ 5 W.

Just imported, and to be sold, by the subscriber, living at the sign of the Crown, Canister and Handsaw, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets,

A Large and general assortment of ironmongery, brass furniture and cutlery, among which are, mill, crosscut and joiners saws, of most sorts, 20, 12, 10, 6, 4, and 3d. nails, roll plate iron, iron pots and kettles, iron and brass wire, frying pans and bake irons, shovels and spades, 8 by 10 Taylor's glass, glaziers diamonds, powder and shot; where also may be had, red and white lead, Spanish brown and whiting, Venetian red, yellow oaker, Prussian blue, verdigrease, letherage, allom, brimstone, logwood, fustick, ground red wood, camphire, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, and ONE BAG OF BLACK PEPPER, on the lowest terms, for cash, or short credit.

Also SEINE TWINE. JONATHAN ZANE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

HAS IMPORTED,

A LARGE and good Assortment of superfine, fine, midling and coarse BOULTING CLOTHS, which he will sell on the lowest Terms at his House in Second-street, near Spruce-street, opposite Archibald M'Call's. From his Experience in Boulting Cloths and the Millering Business, he can give proper Directions to Millers and others, that are unacquainted, and they may depend on being supplied with the best of Cloths, and them that are most suitable to every Part of the Boulting Business. ¶ 8 W.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL RUE, late of Queen Ann's county, and province of Maryland, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia; and those who have any demands, are desired to send in their accounts to THOMAS GILPIN, administrator, in this province. ¶

To be LETT by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Valuable tract of LAND, about two miles from the Head of Bush river, containing 600 acres, of which is about 250 acres cleared ground, under good fence and repair, with 20 acres of good meadow, large orchards of apples and peaches, with good buildings thereon; such as a dwelling-house, well finished, with three rooms below stairs, a kitchen, dairy, stables for horses and horned cattle, corn-house, barn, pailed garden, &c. with about 60 acres of wheat in the ground; and there is likewise to be lett with it, a good stock of creatures, such as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with implements of every kind, suitable for carrying on the farm. On the said land are likewise two small tenements, suitable for small families, under good repair also, and will be lett either with, or without, the aforesaid farm. Also 300 acres of land, lying about a mile from said river, with about 100 acres of cleared land, under fence, with a dwelling-house, to be lett with, or without, a stock.—Likewise 90 acres of land at Bush town, on said river, where the subscriber now lives, most of which is under very good fence and repair, with convenient buildings, such as a good dwelling-house, kitchen, smoak-house, corn-house, stable, garden, &c. with a good pump-well, and 20 acres of wheat in the ground. Also two small tenements thereon, adjoining the town, suitable for tradesmen. And a very good brick house in Bush town, 2 story high, and good cellars under, with 3 rooms, and a store, below stairs, and convenient chambers above, well situated and convenient for a man in trade. The terms may be known, by applying at said place, in Baltimore county, to JOHN LEE WEBSTER. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, at 10 o'Clock, on the 7th Day of January next ensuing, at Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's County, Maryland,

ABOUT 600 Acres of Land, more or less, situated on both Sides of the River Choptank, about 5 Miles above the Bridge, being Part of a Tract known by the Name of Codshead Manor, is well situated for Tillage, and convenient for three Settlements, with a Parcel of fine rich low Ground, fit for Meadows, to each; it is situated near a Church, a Mill, and a Landing-place, and does not exceed 14 Miles to a Landing on the River Delaware. One Half the Purchase Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on short Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security for the same, if required. The Title indisputable. Attendance will be given on the Day of Sale, by JOHN FISHER, of Queen-Anne's County aforesaid, or by BENJAMIN KENDALL, of Philadelphia, to whom Application may be made for further Particulars.

Also one Tract of Land, situated in Dorchester County, Maryland, containing 556 Acres, more or less, very pleasantly situated on the River Nanticoke, navigable for Shipping, where a Ferry has been formerly kept, opposite the Mouth of Broad-Creek, called Pullet's Ferry; on said Tract are 30 Acres cleared, two old Log Houses, and 49 Apple Trees, and lies about two Miles within the Line, on the Pennsylvania Side, according to the new Regulations, and about six Miles from Pine Grove Iron-Works; the Land is good for either Summer or Winter Grain, a considerable Quantity of Marsh and upland Meadow may be made. The Title is indisputable. One Half of the Purchase Money to be paid at executing the Deeds, the other Half on Credit, as will then be agreed upon, giving Security, if required. For further Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN KENDALL, in Philadelphia, or at the Day and Place of Sale abovementioned. Plans of the above Tracts will be shewn on the Day of Sale. ‖

TO BE SOLD,

THE noted TAVERN at Chester, formerly occupied by Aubrey Bevan, and now in the possession of Davis Bevan; it is conveniently situated, and a well accustomed house, has a very fine garden, a good stone stable, wash-house, oat-house, sheds, and all other conveniencies suitable for an inn, or tavern. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, on the premises, to JOHN PEARSON, in Darby, or THOMAS PRYOR, and MARY BEVAN, in Philadelphia. ¶ 8 W.

WANTED,

A PERSON well qualified to teach GREEK and LATIN, and to fill the Office of chief Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in the College of Philadelphia. Such a Person will meet with good Encouragement, on Application to the Trustees. tbc.

For LONDON,

The SHIP LONDON PACKET,

James Cook,

Commander;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply or JEREMIAH WARDER, or said Master. § 4 W.

New-Castle, November 18, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December next, on the premises, a certain messuage and plantation, or tract of land, situate near Duck Creek, in Appoquinomink Hundred, and county of New-Castle, being bounded by lands of Alexander Chance, Robert Wiles, and others, containing about 200 acres, about 80 acres of which is cleared, the remainder woodland, and well timbered; there is on the premises a convenient dwelling-house, and other out-houses, &c. taken in execution as the property of John Moore, and to be sold by JOHN THOMPSON, Sheriff. ‡

Just imported, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

In Front-street, near Walnut-street,

IRISH linens, checks, ozenbrigs, sail duck, ravens duck, ticklingburghs, white and brown Russia and Irish sheetings, Hessens, Flanders and English bed ticks and bunts, linen and silk handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, worsted and cotton hose, plain and ribbed, calicoes, printed cottons and chints, buckrams nails, shot, &c.

They have likewise for sale, Antigua rum, muscovado sugar, Madeira wine, from one to three years old, English beer and cordage, French indigo of the best quality, by the cask, &c. 6w.

Imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

At his House in Chestnut-street, between Fourth-street and the State-House, and at his Store on the West Side of Front-street, about Half Way between the London Coffee-House and Chestnut-street,

BEST superfine, fine, midling and coarse BOULTING CLOTHS, where Millers, and others, who are not skilled in chusing Boulting Cloths, may depend on being supplied with the best Cloths, suitable for every Branch of the Boulting Business, with Directions for fixing, and using the same, if desired, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting Cloths. Also a few Pair of extraordinary good Cologne and French Bur Millstones, and old Madeira Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, at very low Prices.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

December 31, 1767. NUMB. 2036

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

LETTERS from a FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER V.

Beloved Countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act, impoſing duties upon paper, &c. might have been ſafely reſted on the argument drawn from the univerſal conduct of parliaments and miniſters, from the firſt exiſtence of theſe colonies, to the adminiſtration of Mr. *Greenville.*

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive right of the colonies to tax themſelves, could be the reaſon, that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years, no ſtatute was ever paſſed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the colonies? And how clear, how cogent muſt that reaſon be, to which every parliament, and every miniſter, for ſo long a time ſubmitted, without a ſingle attempt to innovate?

England, in part of that courſe of years, and *Great-Britain*, in other parts, was engaged in ſeveral fierce and expenſive wars; troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked miniſters; yet none of them ever ventured to touch the *Palladium* of *American* liberty. Ambition, avarice, faction, tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe money on the colonies, the requiſitions of the crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The parliament, from time to time, regulated their trade, and that of the reſt of the empire, to preſerve their dependence, and the connection of the whole in good order.

The people of *Great-Britain*, in ſupport of their privileges, boaſt much of their antiquity. It is true they are antient; yet it may well be queſtioned, if there is a ſingle privilege of a *Britiſh* ſubject, ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, or more uninterrupted teſtimony, than the excluſive right of taxation in theſe colonies. The people of *Great-Britain* conſider that kingdom as the ſovereign of theſe colonies, and would now annex to that ſovereignty a prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the caſe their own? What would they think of a *new* prerogative claimed by the crown? We may gueſs what their conduct would be, from the tranſports of paſſion into which they fell about the late embargo, tho' laid to relieve the moſt emergent neceſſities of ſtate, admitting of no delay; and for which there were numerous precedents. Let our liberties be treated with the ſame tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the conduct of parliaments, for ſo many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on theſe colonies by parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the moſt material arguments againſt the legality of the *Stamp-Act*, operates with equal force againſt the act now objected to; but as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one only ſhall be conſidered at preſent: That though theſe colonies are dependent on *Great-Britain*; and though ſhe has a legal power to make laws for preſerving that dependence; yet it is not neceſſary for this purpoſe, nor eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the *Stamp-Act*, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money on them without their conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants; or to diſcharge a number of diſcontented and troubleſome citizens. But in more modern ages, the ſpirit of violence being, in ſome meaſure, if the expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in commerce, colonies have been ſettled by the nations of *Europe* for the purpoſes of trade. Theſe purpoſes were to be attained, by the colonies raiſing for their mother country thoſe things which ſhe did not produce herſelf; and by ſupplying themſelves from her with things they wanted. Theſe were the *national objects* in the commencement of our colonies, and have been uniformly ſo in their promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand purpoſes, perfect liberty was known to be neceſſary; all hiſtory proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wiſe and juſt plan, the infant colonies, expoſed in the unknown climates and unexplored wilderneſſes of this new world, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The parent country, with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the firſt principles of colonization, drew to herſelf the benefits ſhe might reaſonably expect, and preſerved to her children the bleſſings, on which thoſe benefits were founded. She made laws, obliging her colonies to carry to her all thoſe products which ſhe wanted for her own uſe; and all thoſe raw materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure *manufactures* from any other part of the globe, or even the *products* of *European* countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a variety of laws, ſhe regulated their trade in ſuch a manner as ſhe thought moſt conducive to their mutual advantage, and her own welfare. A power was reſerved to the crown of *repealing* any laws that ſhould be enacted: The *executive* authority of government was alſo lodged in the crown, and its repreſentatives; and an *appeal* was ſecured to the crown from all judgments in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

For all theſe powers, eſtabliſhed by the mother country over the colonies; for all theſe immenſe emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves, what was the recompence made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the reſt----that their property, acquired with ſo much pain and hazard, ſhould be diſpoſed of by none but * themſelves----or, to uſe the beautiful and emphatic language of the ſacred ſcriptures †, "that they ſhould ſit *every man* under his vine, and under his fig-tree, and NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID."

Can any man of candour and knowledge deny, that theſe inſtitutions form an affinity between *Great-Britain* and her colonies, that ſufficiently ſecures their dependence upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverſe the nature of things? Or that ſhe can purſue ſuch a meaſure, without reducing them to a ſtate of vaſſalage?

If any perſon cannot conceive the ſupremacy of *Great-Britain* to exiſt, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us, the hiſtory of the colonies, and of *Great-Britain*, ſince their ſettlement, will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages ariſing to her from them---the conſtant exerciſe of her ſupremacy,---and their filial ſubmiſſion to it, without a ſingle rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their firſt emigration to this moment----And all theſe things have happened, without one inſtance of *Great-Britain*'s laying taxes to levy money upon them.

How many ‡ *Britiſh* authors have demonſtrated, that the preſent wealth, power and glory of their country, are founded upon theſe colonies? As conſtantly as ſtreams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labours into their mother's lap. Good heaven! And ſhall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and bleſſings, be ſpread over the minds of a good and wiſe nation, by the ſordid arts of intriguing men, who, covering their ſelfiſh projects under pretences of public good, firſt enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of paſſion, and then advance their own influence and intereſt, by gratifying the paſſion, which they themſelves have baſely excited.

Hitherto *Great-Britain* has been contented with her proſperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now, a generous, humane people, that ſo often has protected the liberty of *ſtrangers*, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privilege from her own children, which, if executed, muſt, in their opinion, ſink them into ſlaves: AND FOR WHAT? For a pernicious power, not neceſſary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and deteſtable to them.

It ſeems extremely probable, that when cool, diſpaſſionate poſterity, ſhall conſider the affectionate intercourſe, the reciprocal benefits, and the unſuſpecting confidence, that have ſubſiſted between theſe colonies and their parent country, for ſuch a length of time, they will execrate, with the bittereſt curſes, the infamous memory of thoſe men, whoſe peſtilential ambition unneceſſarily, wantonly, firſt opened the ſources of civil diſcord between them; firſt turned their love into jealouſy; and firſt taught theſe provinces, filled with grief and anxiety, to enquire---- *Mens ubi materna eſt?*

Where is maternal affection?

A FARMER.

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* "*The power of* taxing themſelves, *was the privilege of which the* Engliſh *were*, WITH REASON, particularly jealous." Hume's Hiſt. of England.

† MIC. iv. 4.

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‡ *It has been ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, when complaints have been made of the decay of trade to any part of* Europe, "*That ſuch things were not worth regard, as* Great-Britain *was poſſeſſed of colonies that could conſume more of her manufactures than ſhe was able to ſupply them with.*"

"*As the caſe now ſtands, we ſhall ſhew that the* plantations *are a ſpring of* wealth *to this nation, that they* work *for us, that their treaſure* centers all here, *and that the laws have tied them faſt enough to us; ſo that it muſt be through our own fault and miſmanagement, if they become independent of* England."

DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

"*It is better that the iſlands ſhould be ſupplied from the Northern Colonies than from* England; *for this reaſon, the proviſions we might ſend to* Barbados, Jamaica, &c. *would be* unimproved *product of the earth, as grain of all kinds, or ſuch product where there is little got by the improvement, as malt, ſalt beef and pork; indeed, the exportation of ſalt fiſh thither would be more advantageous, but the goods which we ſend to the* Northern Colonies, *are ſuch, whoſe* improvement *may be juſtly ſaid, one with another, to be near* four fifths *of the value of the* whole commodity, *as apparel, houſhold furniture, and many other things.*" Idem.

"New-England *is the moſt prejudicial plantation to the kingdom of* England; *and yet, to do right to that moſt induſtrious* Engliſh *colony, I muſt confeſs, that though we loſe by their unlimited trade with other foreign plantations, yet we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from* Old England. *Our yearly exportations of* Engliſh *manufactures, malt and other goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my opinion, to* ten times *the value of what is imported from thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon* mature conſideration, *and, peradventure, upon* as much experience in this very trade, *as any other perſon will pretend to; and therefore, whenever reformation of our correſpondency in trade with that people ſhall be thought on, it will, in my poor judgment, require* GREAT TENDERNESS, *and* VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION."

Sir JOSIAH CHILD's Diſcourſe on Trade.

"*Our plantations ſpend moſtly our* Engliſh *manufactures, and thoſe* of all ſorts almoſt imaginable, *in* egregious quantities, *and employ near* two thirds of all our *Engliſh* ſhipping; *ſo that we have* more people *in* England, *by reaſon of our plantations in* America." Idem.

Sir JOSIAH CHILD *ſays, in another part of his work,* "*That not more than fifty families are maintained in* England *by the refining of ſugar.*" *From whence, and from what* Davenant *ſays, it is plain, that the advantages here ſaid to be derived from the plantations by* England, *muſt be meant chiefly of the continental colonies.*

"*I ſhall ſum up my whole remarks on our* American *colonies, with this obſervation, that as they are a certain annual revenue of ſeveral millions ſterling to their mother country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every opportunity that preſents, improved for their increment and advantage, as every one they can poſſibly reap, muſt at laſt return to us with intereſt.*"

BEAWES's Lex Merc. Red.

"*We may ſafely advance, that our trade and navigation are greatly encreaſed by our colonies, and that they really are a ſource of treaſure and naval power to this kingdom, ſince* they work for us, *and* their treaſure centers here. *Before their ſettlement, our manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent; the number of* Engliſh *merchants very ſmall, and the whole ſhipping of the nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only.* Theſe are certain facts. *But ſince their eſtabliſhment, our condition has altered for the better, almoſt to a degree beyond credibility.---Our* MANUFACTURES *are prodigiouſly encreaſed, chiefly by the demand for them in the plantations, where they* AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, *and ſupply us with many valuable commodities for exportation, which is as great an emolument to the mother kingdom, as to the plantations themſelves.*"

POSTLETHWAYT's Univ. Dict. of Trade and Commerce.

"*Moſt of the nations of* Europe *have interfered with us, more or leſs, in divers of our ſtaple manufactures, within half a century, not only in our woollen, but in our lead and tin manufactures, as well as our fiſheries.* POSTLETHWAYT, ibid.

"*The inhabitants of our colonies, by carrying on a trade with their* foreign neighbours, *do not only occaſion* a greater quantity of the goods and merchandizes of *Europe* being ſent from hence to them, *and a greater quantity of the product of* America *to be ſent from them hither,* which would otherwiſe be carried from, and brought to *Europe* by foreigners, *but an increaſe of the ſeamen and navigation in thoſe parts, which is of great ſtrength and ſecurity, as well as of great advantage to our plantations in general. And though* ſome of our colonies *are not only for preventing the* importations of all goods of the ſame ſpecies they produce, *but ſuffer particular planters to* keep great runs of land in their poſſeſſion uncultivated, *with deſign to prevent new ſettlements, whereby they imagine the prices of their commodities may be affected; yet if it be conſidered, that the Markets of* Great-Britain *depend on the markets of* ALL Europe in general, *and that the* European *markets* in general *depend on the proportion between the* annual conſumption *and the* whole quantity *of each ſpecies* annually produced *by* ALL nations; *it muſt follow, that whether we or foreigners are the producers,* carriers, *importers and exporters of* American *produce, yet their reſpective prices in* each colony *(the difference of freight, cuſtoms and importations conſidered) will always bear proportion to the* general conſumption *of the* whole quantity *of each ſort,* produced in all colonies, *and* in all parts, *allowing only for the uſual contingencies that trade and commerce, agriculture and manufactures, are liable to in all countries.*"

POSTLETHWAYT, ibid.

"*It is certain, that from the very time Sir* Walter Raleigh, *the father of our* Engliſh *colonies, and his aſſociates, firſt projected theſe eſtabliſhments, there have been perſons who have found an intereſt, in* miſrepreſenting, *or leſſening the value of them----The attempts were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant ſuggeſtions were made about ſacrificing ſo many* Engliſhmen *to the obſtinate deſire of ſettling colonies in countries which then produced very little advantage. But as theſe difficulties were gradually ſurmounted, thoſe complaints vaniſhed. No ſooner were* theſe lamentations *over, but* others *aroſe in their ſtead; when it could be no longer ſaid, that the colonies were* uſeleſs, *it was alledged that they were not* uſeful enough *to their mother country; that, while we were loaded with taxes, they were abſolutely free; that the* planters *lived like* princes, *while the inhabitants of* England *laboured hard for a tolerable ſubſiſtence.* POSTLETHWAYT, ibid.

"*Before the ſettlement of theſe colonies,*" *ſays* Poſtlethwayt, "*our manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent. In thoſe days we had not only our naval ſtores, but our ſhips from our neighbours.* Germany *furniſhed us with all things made of metal, even to nails. Wine, paper, linens, and a thouſand other things, came from* France. Portugal *ſupplied us with ſugar; all the products of* America *were poured into us from* Spain; *and the* Venetians *and* Genoeſe *retailed to us the commodities of the* Eaſt-Indies, *at their own price.*"

"*If it be aſked, whether foreigners, for what goods they take of us, do not pay on* that conſumption *a great portion of our taxes? It is admitted they do.*"

POSTLETHWAYT's Great-Britain's True Syſtem.

"*If we are afraid that one day or other the colonies will revolt, and ſet up for themſelves, as ſome ſeem to apprehend, let us not* drive *them to a* neceſſity to feel *themſelves independent of us; as they* will *do, the moment they perceive that* THEY CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THINGS FROM WITHIN THEMSELVES, *and do not need our aſſiſtance. If we would keep them ſtill dependent upon their mother country, and, in ſome reſpects,* ſubſervient *to her* views *and welfare; let us make it their* INTEREST *always to be ſo.*" TUCKER on Trade.

"*Our colonies, while they have* Engliſh *blood in their veins, and have relations in* England, *and* WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, *the* ſtronger *and* greater they *grow, the* more *this* crown *and* kingdom *will* get *by them; and nothing but ſuch an arbitrary power as ſhall make them deſperate, can bring them to rebel.*" DAVENANT on the Plantation Trade.

"*The Northern colonies are not upon the ſame footing as thoſe of the South; and having a worſe ſoil to improve, they muſt find the recompence ſome other way, which only can be in property and dominion: Upon which ſcore, any* INNOVATIONS *in the form of government there, ſhould be cautiouſly examined, for fear of entering upon meaſures, by which the induſtry of the inhabitants be quite diſcouraged. 'Tis* ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE *for a people, either by* CONSENT, *or upon* COMPULSION, *to depart from their* PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, *and* THOSE FUNDAMENTALS, *by which they were* FIRST UNITED TOGETHER." Idem.

"*The moſt effectual way of* uniting *the colonies, is to make it their common intereſt to oppoſe the deſigns and attempts of* Great-Britain.

"*All wiſe ſtates will well conſider how to preſerve the advantages ariſing from colonies, and avoid the evils. And I conceive that there can be but* TWO *ways in nature to hinder them from throwing off their dependence;* one, *to keep it out of their* power, *and the* other, *out of their* will. *The* firſt *muſt be by* force; *and the* latter, *by* uſing them well, *and keeping them employed in ſuch productions, and making ſuch manufactures, as will ſupport themſelves and families comfortably,* and procure them wealth too, *and at leaſt not prejudice their mother country.*

"Force *can never be uſed effectually to anſwer the end,* without deſtroying the colonies themſelves. *Liberty and encouragement are neceſſary to carry people thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and violence will hinder both. Any body of troops, conſiderable enough to awe them, and keep them in ſubjection, under the direction too of a needy governor, often ſent thither to make his fortune, and at ſuch a diſtance from any application for redreſs, will ſoon put an end to all planting, and leave the country to the ſoldiers alone, and if it did not,* would eat up all the profit of the colony. *For this reaſon, arbitrary countries have not been equally ſucceſsful in planting colonies with free ones; and what they have done in that kind, has either been by force, at a waſt expence, or* by departing from the nature of their government, *and* giving ſuch privileges to planters *as were* denied to their other ſubjects. *And I dare ſay, that a few prudent laws, and a little prudent conduct, would ſoon give us far the greateſt ſhare of the riches of all* America, *perhaps drive many of other nations out of it, or into our colonies for ſhelter.*

"*There are* ſo many exigencies *in all ſtates,* ſo many foreign wars, *and* domeſtic diſturbances, *that theſe colonies* CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, *if they watch for them,* to do what they ſhall find their intereſt to do; *and therefore we ought to take all the precautions in our power, that it ſhall never be* their intereſt *to act againſt that of their native country; an evil which can no otherwiſe be averted, than by keeping them* fully employed *in ſuch trades* as will increaſe their own, *as well as our wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find employment for* them, *they may find it for us. The intereſt of the mother country, is always to keep them dependent, and ſo employed; and it requires all her addreſs to do it; and it is certainly more* eaſily *and* effectually *done by* gentle *and inſenſible methods, than by* power *alone.*" CATO's Letters.

By Captain MASON, from South-Carolina, we have the following Advices, viz.

From the POLITICAL REGISTER, October 3.

L--- C-----n's *ſpeech on the declaratory Bill of the Sovereignty of* Great-Britain *over the* Colonies.

WHEN I ſpoke laſt on this ſubject, I thought I had delivered my ſentiments ſo fully, and ſupported them with ſuch reaſons, and ſuch authorities, that I apprehended I ſhould be under no neceſſity of troubling your L------p again. But I am now compelled to riſe up, and to beg your further indulgence: I find that I have been very injuriouſly treated; have been conſidered as the broacher of new-fangled doctrines, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and ſubverſive of the rights of P--------t. -- ----, this is a heavy charge, but more ſo, when made againſt one ſtationed as I am, in both capacities, as P---- and J----, the defender of the law and conſtitution. When I ſpoke laſt, I was indeed replied to, but not anſwered. In the intermediate time, many things have been ſaid. As I was not preſent, I muſt beg leave to anſwer ſuch as have come to my knowledge. As the affair is of the utmoſt importance, and in its conſequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publicly to own my miſtake, and give up my opinion: But my ſearches have more and more convinced me, that the B----ſh P--------t have no right to tax the A-------s; I ſhall not therefore conſider the declaratory bill now lying on your T---e; for what purpoſe, but loſs of time, to conſider the particulars of ------, the very exiſtence of which is illegal, contrary to the fundamental laws of nature; contrary to the fundamental laws of this conſtitution? A conſtitution grounded on the eternal and immutable laws of nature; a conſtitution whoſe foundation and center is liberty, which ſends liberty to every ſubject that is, or may happen to be, within any part of its ample circumference. Nor, -- ----, is the doctrine new, 'tis as old as the conſtitution; it grew up with it, indeed it is its ſupport; taxation and repreſentation are inſeparably united; God hath joined them, no B----ſh P--------t can ſeparate them; to endeavour to do it, is to ſtab our very vitals. Nor is this the firſt time this doctrine has been mentioned; ſeventy years ago, a pamphlet was publiſhed, recommending the levying a parliamentary tax on one of the colonies; this pamphlet was anſwered by two others, then much read; theſe totally deny the power of taxing the colonies; and why? Becauſe the colonies had no repreſentatives in parliament to give conſent; no anſwer, public or private, was given to theſe pamphlets, no cenſure paſſed upon them; men were not ſtartled at the doctrine, as either new or illegal, or derogatory to the rights of P--------t. I do not mention theſe pamphlets by way of authority, but to vindicate myſelf from the imputation of having firſt broached this doctrine.

My poſition is this---I repeat it---I will maintain it to my laſt hour,---taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable; this poſition is founded on the laws of nature; it is more, it is itſelf an eternal law of nature; for whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent, either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative; whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and deſtroys the diſtinction between Liberty and Slavery. Taxation and repreſentation are coeval with, and eſſential to, this conſtitution.---I wiſh the maxim of Machiavel was followed, that of examining a conſtitution, at certain periods, according to its firſt principles; this would correct abuſes, and ſupply defects. I wiſh the times would bear it, and that mens minds were cool enough to enter upon ſuch a taſk, and that the repreſentative authority of this kingdom was more equally ſettled. I am ſure ſome hiſtories, of late publiſhed, have done great miſchief; to endeavour to fix the æra when the houſe of c-----s began in this kingdom, is a moſt pernicious and deſtructive attempt; to fix it in an Edward's or Henry's reign, is owing to the idle dreams of ſome whimſical, ill-judging antiquarians: But, -- ----, this is a point too important to be left to ſuch wrong-headed people. When did the houſe of c-----s firſt begin? When -- ----? It began with the conſtitution, it grew up with the conſtitution; there is not a blade of graſs, growing in the moſt obſcure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever repreſented ſince the conſtitution began; there is not a blade of graſs, which, when taxed, was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor. There is a hiſtory written by one Carte, a hiſtory that moſt people now ſee through; and there is another favourite hiſtory much read and admired. I will not name the author, your -------- muſt know whom I mean, and you muſt know from whence he pilfered his notions, concerning the firſt beginning of the h---- of c------s. -- -- -, I challenge any one to point out the time when any tax was laid upon any perſon by P--------t, that perſon being unrepreſented in P--------t. The P--------t laid a tax upon the palatinate of Cheſter, and ordered commiſſioners to collect it there, as commiſſioners were ordered to collect it in other counties; but the palatinate refuſed to comply: They addreſſed the king by petition, ſetting forth, that the Engliſh P--------t had no right to tax them, that they had a parliament of their own, that they had always taxed themſelves, and therefore deſired the king to order his commiſſioners not to proceed. -- ----, the king received the petition; he did not declare them either ſeditious or rebellious, but allowed their plea, and they taxed themſelves. Your ------- may ſee both the petition and the king's anſwer in the records in the Tower. The clergy taxed themſelves: When the P--------t attempted to tax them, they ſtoutly refuſed; ſaid they were not repreſented there; that they had a parliament of their own, which repreſented the clergy; that they would tax themſelves. They did ſo. Much ſtreſs has been laid upon Wales, before it was united as it now is, as if the king, ſtanding in the place of their former princes of that country, raiſed money by his own authority: But the real fact is otherwiſe; for I find that, long before Wales was ſubdued, the Northern counties of that principality had repreſentatives, and a parliament or aſſembly. As to Ireland, -- ----, before that kingdom had a P-----t, as it now has, if your ------- will examine the old records, you will find, that when a tax was to be laid on that country, the Iriſh ſent over here repreſentatives; and the ſame records will inform your --------, what wages thoſe repreſentatives received from their conſtituents. In ſhort, -- ----, from the whole of our hiſtory, from the earlieſt period, you will find that taxation and repreſentation were always united; ſo true are the words of that conſummate reaſoner and politician Mr. Locke. I before alluded to his book; I have again conſulted him; and finding what he writes ſo applicable to the ſubject in hand, and ſo much in favour of my ſentiments, I beg your --------'s leave to read a little of his book.

"The ſupreme power cannot take from any man, any part of his property, without his own conſent;" and B. II. p. 136---39, particularly 150. Such are the words of this great man, and which are well worth your --------'s ſerious attention. His principles are drawn from the heart of our conſtitution, which he thoroughly underſtood, and will laſt as long as that ſhall laſt; and to his immortal honour, I know not to what, under providence, the revolution, and all its happy effects, are more owing, than the principles of government laid down by Mr. Locke. For theſe reaſons, --- ----, I can never give my aſſent to any bill for taxing the A------n C------s, while they remain unrepreſented; for as to the diſtinction of a virtual repreſentation, it is ſo abſurd as not to deſerve an anſwer; I therefore paſs it over with contempt. The forefathers of the A-------s did not leave their native country, and ſubject themſelves to every danger and diſtreſs, to be reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery: They did not give up their rights; they looked for protection, and not for chains, from their mother-country: By her they expected to be defended in the poſſeſſion of their property, and not to be deprived of it: For, ſhould her preſent power continue, there is nothing which they can call their own; or, to uſe the words of Mr. Locke, "What property have they in that, which another may, by right, take, when he pleaſes, to himſelf."

HAGUE, September 22.

THE Prince of Orange took leave of the States-General on Friday laſt: He left this place early on Saturday, with a numerous retinue, and arrived at Loo the ſame day, where he continued Sunday and yeſterday; and this morning ſet out for Brunſwick, where he will ſtay two or three days, and then proceed to Potzdam, by the way of Magdeburg; and, it is ſaid, the marriage will be celebrated at Berlin on the fourth of October.

WHITEHALL, September 29.

ON Sunday laſt Captain Wrotteſley arrived here from Monaco, in Italy, with the melancholy account, that his Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, died at that place on the 17th inſtant, about 11 o'clock in the morning, of a malignant fever, after a ſevere illneſs of 14 days, to the great grief of their Majeſties, and all the Royal family. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhip Montreal, Captain Coſby, to be brought to England.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept 28. Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next, the 4th day of October, for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York, next brother to his Majeſty, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, plain muſlin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black ſilk ſhoes.

Undreſs, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The men to wear black cloth without buttons on the ſleeves or pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark-grey frocks.

The Earl Marſhal's order for a general mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany.

In purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning; the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday next the 4th day of October.

September 29, 1767. SCARBOROUGH, *M.*

[By an order from the War-office, and one from the Admiralty-office, in the gazette, his Majeſty's pleaſure is ſignified, that he does not require that the officers of the army, or thoſe of his fleet or marine, ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholy occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.]

LONDON.

September 24. A few nights ago a gentleman at a certain coffee-houſe at the weſt-end of the town, offered to lay 100 guineas to as many half guineas, that the preſent miniſtry would laſt as long as the preſent parliament, provided none of them died in the interim, but no perſon would take him up. Whether he or thoſe he thus cowed knew moſt of the matter, we leave to the judgment of our readers.

Yeſterday Lord North kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Chancellor of the exchequer.

The ſame day at a general court of the Eaſt-India company, held at their houſe in Leaden-hall-ſtreet, the queſtion was put, whether the payment of lord Clive's jaghire ſhould be continued to him ten years after the expiration of the ſame number of years formerly agreed to be paid him, in conſideration of his lordſhip's many eminent ſervices; and it was carried in his favour by a great majority. The buſineſs of declaring a dividend was then entered on, and after ſome debates, the court adjourned the determination, by ballot, of the following queſtion, till to-morrow; viz. 'That the dividend from Midſummer laſt to Chriſtmas next be five per cent.'

Laſt Monday at Woolwich a proof was made of ſome curious new invented ſhells, which take fire without burſting. The exactneſs with which theſe bombs are thrown, and the blaze of light they afford, is wonderful. Their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland were preſent, with many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction.

It is now aſſured, that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eſq; will certainly declare himſelf a candidate to repreſent the city of London, at the enſuing election, and that he will appear here in perſon. Several gentlemen of this city, it is ſaid, having received letters from him, at Paris, to that purpoſe.

'Tis conjectured, from the arrival in town of ſeveral great perſons, that there will ſoon be ſome alteration in the miniſtry; and ſome go ſo far as to ſay, that the parliament will be diſſolved before the time appointed for its meeting.

Some letters from Liſbon adviſe, that a numerous body of the Britiſh merchants waited on his Excellency Mr. Lyttleton two days after his arrival, and preſented a long liſt of the many oppreſſions and grievances his Majeſty's trading ſubjects at preſent labour under in that kingdom.

Sept. 26. Yeſterday his Excellency Lord Viſcount Townſhend took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's, and will embark in a few days for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Wellebore Ellis, it is ſaid, is to ſucceed Lord North as joint paymaſter.

The Peerage of his Excellency Mr. Pitt will be declared in a few days; there being three dormant baronies, thoſe of Morley, D'Arcy, and Montlagh.

It is ſaid, that the 24th of November next is abſolutely fixed for the meeting of parliament.

By letters yeſterday from Cheſhire, Lancaſhire and Shropſhire, we are aſſured, that the harveſt in thoſe countries has this year turned out more fine and plentiful than has been known ever ſince the year 1749.

We are told, that it is ſettled for his Excellency the Earl of Rochford to continue his embaſſy to the Court of France for two years longer.

We hear that the remains of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will be interred with the ſame ſolemnities as were obſerved at the burial of his brother, Prince Frederick William, who died December 29, 1765.

We hear that a promotion of general officers is ſoon to be made.

In the courſe of this week three corn ſhips from Holland, three from Hamburgh, two from Leghorn, three from the Straits, two from Naples, and one from Dantzick, full laden, arrived in the river.

In the laſt Amſterdam Gazette, under the London news, after mentioning the death of the late chancellor of the exchequer, they ſay, "In fact, it is with great difficulty we ſhall find ſo intelligent a miniſter as Mr. Townſhend, who, by his arrangements, had not only provided for paying off 2,700,000l. of the 4 per cent. annuities, on the 25th of December next, but likewiſe for the liquidation of 300,000l. of the navy debt."

October 3. For about a fortnight laſt paſt the Reverend Mr. WHITEFIELD hath been travelling and preaching at York, Thirſk, Yarm, Hartlepool, Stokelly, Sunderland and Newcaſtle, where his congregations have been very numerous.

According to letters from Berlin, the King of Pruſſia is preparing to form a camp in the neighbourhood of Potſdam, for which purpoſe ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot are marching thither.

Yeſterday a grand council was held at St. James's, at which his Majeſty, who came from Richmond in the morning, was preſent.

On Wedneſday laſt orders were given for a detachment of the Royal regiment of artillery, to be in readineſs to embark for Gibraltar and Minorca, to complete the companies on that ſtation.

The King of Pruſſia reviews his whole army every year; but has this year more ſtrictly than ever: On the return of every regiment to their quarters, they had all orders not to lie delicate, but as if in camp; to have their equipages prepared and ready; and by no leave whatever to be abſent from their quarters.---- Holland may probably begin what Great-Britain may end.

We hear that this day a proclamation was to be iſſued out for the meeting of the parliament on Tueſday the 24th of November next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

The Duke of Cumberland, it is now ſaid, will have the blue ribbon poſſeſſed by his much lamented brother.

We hear that no vacancies on account of the death of a great perſonage, will be filled up till after the funeral.

We are informed that the Right Hon. Lord Chancellor will ſet out on Monday next, for town, from Bath, to ſwear in Lord North as Chancellor of the exchequer.

A lady of faſhion, we are told, poſſeſſes no leſs than two thouſand pounds a year from half the ſalaries of particular offices, which the greatneſs of her influence has procured for ſeveral young gentlemen.

Yeſterday ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction arrived in town from France, who, it is ſaid, have brought with them ſome particular diſpatches for our Court.

We are informed from good hands, that a French nobleman of great ſagacity and penetration, who ſpent ſome months of the laſt winter in our metropolis, has lately laid before his moſt chriſtian Majeſty, and his chief council, a ſcheme for the deſtruction of all the capital manufactures of London; founded on the obſervations he made, during his reſidence amongſt us, on the humours of our common people; their diſpoſition to idleneſs; their appetite for novelty, and their want of a police, to enforce induſtry and labour. The plan is no more than this: To employ about three or four hundred foreign vagabonds, with dogs, fiddles, bears, monkies, parrots, birds of all colours, &c. &c. to diſperſe themſelves daily throughout all the ſtreets of London, occupied principally by our manufacturers; which, by exciting the curioſity of the mobility, and gratifying their love of idleneſs, cannot fail, in a ſhort time, according to this nobleman's conception, of annihilating our manufactures, and thereby rendering our common people an abſolute burden on the whole community.

Oct. 4. We hear that his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had fatigued himſelf with dancing at a ball on the 29th of Auguſt, yet immediately after ſet out for Toulon, 3 or 4 leagues diſtant, only wrapping himſelf up in his cloak; the next day his Royal Highneſs complained of a ſlight chilneſs and ſhivering; the indiſpoſition, however, appeared ſo very trifling, that he went at night to the comedy; but before it was over his Royal Highneſs found himſelf much worſe, and was obliged to withdraw.---By proper care he was better in the morning, and therefore ſet forward for Monaco, the Prince of which (who was acquainted with his Royal Highneſs, in his former tour to Italy) was waiting there, in expectation of the honour of a viſit from him, and the Duke was the rather inclined to accelerate his journey thither, as in that Prince's palace he might look for aſſiſtance and accommodation ſuperior to what he could hope for where he was. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, and not a little incommoded his Royal Highneſs: He nevertheleſs arrived at Monaco in good ſpirits, but yet feveriſh, and with an head-ach. The next day the Duke was worſe, and took his bed entirely. All poſſible advice and aſſiſtance was given, but to no purpoſe; the fever was unconquerable.

His Royal Highneſs now ſaw the danger of his ſituation; and he ſaw it with fortitude and reſignation, and with the utmoſt calmneſs and compoſure of mind, adjuſted every ſtep conſequent of the fatal event, himſelf. His Royal Highneſs ordered that Captain Wrotteſley ſhould bring the news to England, and firſt to wait on Mr. Le Grand, of Spring-Gardens, and with him to go to Leiceſter-houſe, and then to Glouceſter-houſe, and having communicated the event to the Dukes his brothers, to proceed to their Majeſties, ſubmitting it to the King and Queen in what manner, and by whom it ſhould be imparted to his Royal Parent. After his Royal Highneſs had ſettled this arrangement, he ſeemed remarkably eaſy. He declared himſelf perfectly reſigned to the Divine Will.

His Royal Highneſs was ſenſible to his laſt moment; and the very moment of his death dictated a letter to their Majeſties, his illuſtrious parent, and the Royal family; deſiring the writer to expedite it, as he had but few minutes to ſpare, and theſe to employ on ſtill more momentous concerns.

Before his Royal Highneſs died, we are told, that he ordered all the gentlemen of his retinue to his bed-ſide, where he took a very affectionate leave of them, and deſired that, as he could not poſſiby live many hours longer, his bliſters might be taken off to give him a little eaſe in his laſt moments; which it is ſaid was done accordingly.

We are told the following is an authentic paragraph, extracted from a letter written by Col. St. John (dated at Monaco the 17th ult.) to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.---"The incloſed letter is of your Royal brother's inditing; and which he affectingly deſired me to go on with as faſt as ever I was able, leſt his ſenſes ſhould fail him before I got to the end."

Oct. 6. They write from Sileſia, that the King of Pruſſia appears much ſatisfied with the new fortreſs building at Silberberg, upon a very high mountain, which is nothing but a chain of rocks. This work, whereon they ſay 6000 men are daily employed, coſts incredible pains in the execution of it, and cannot be viewed without aſtoniſhment.

Letters from Quebec mention the death of father Rabo the Jeſuit, who laſt ſummer was ſent on an attempt to diſcover if any navigable river communicated from the weſtward of Lake Superior in Canada to the South Seas.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, October 2.

"Yeſterday afternoon came on, at the palace of Holyrood-houſe here, the election of two Peers to ſerve in parliament in the room of the Earls of Hyndford and Moray, deceaſed. There were about thirty Peers preſent (among them were the Dukes of Buccleugh, Athol, and Gordon) beſides proxies; and they unanimouſly made choice of his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Strathmore, to be two of the ſixteen Peers to repreſent Scotland in the houſe of Lords. After the election was over, the two new Peers entertained their brethren moſt elegantly at dinner. In the evening there was a brilliant aſſembly.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina) November 30.

There are now in this port, 30 ſhips, 3 ſnows, 20 brigantines, 10 ſchooners, and 20 ſloops, in all 83 ſail; few of which are loading (excepting ſmall veſſels for the Weſt-Indies) on account of the preſent high price of rice.

Dec. 7. The Fanny, Capt. Barrow for Penſacola, which ſailed from Liverpool the 26th of September, on the 27th ran aſhore upon Mad-Wharf at the entrance of that harbour, and received ſo much damage, that ſhe was with great difficulty put back with ſix feet and an half water in her hold; her cargo, conſiſting chiefly of proviſions, was all damaged.

Capt. James Hunt, of the brigantine Elizabeth, juſt arrived from Poole, on the 25th paſt ſpoke with the ſloop Peggy, Thomas Eaſtwick, maſter, from Philadelphia for St. Kitts, in lat. 27: 30, long. 59: 30.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, November 19.

This morning Capt. M'Gowen, in a ſhip, arrived here in 11 weeks from Londonderry, with ſeveral families as ſettlers in this province.

BOSTON, December 14.

We are informed that the great and general court or aſſembly of this province, which ſtands prorogued to Wedneſday the 30th day of December inſtant, will then meet to do buſineſs.

The report inſerted in our laſt of the loſs of the Halifax Packet, proves not true; ſhe arrived here laſt Friday from Halifax.

We are credibly informed that the French inhabitants who were ſettlers on the iſland of St. Peter's and Miquelon, in Newfoundland, have lately entirely deſerted thoſe places, and diſperſed to different parts.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, Nov. 28.

"Governor Spry has received his commiſſion by the way of New-York, and was to ſail for his government of Barbados, in the Beaver man of war, about the firſt of January next."

Extract of a Letter from Monto Chriſti, Nov. 6.

"New diſputes have ariſen between the French and Spaniards; within theſe ten days the French have not ſuffered the Spaniſh ſmall craft to bring any melaſſes, and the Spaniards drive away all the French craft, ſo that the trade is in a manner ſtopt for the preſent.----We have juſt heard that Cape Nichola Mole is open'd for the Engliſh, but don't know upon what regulations."

A conſiderable number of our reſpectable Ladies have agreed with each other, that they will not uſe any foreign teas from the tenth of December inſtant, to the tenth of December 1768.

The muſic of the ſpinning-wheel is now heard in many of our beſt families; and it is ſurprizing to obſerve how many are lately ſet a going through the town.

We hear from Middleborough, that at a meeting of the inhabitants of that town, they voted to come into the ſame meaſures that the town of Boſton had, reſpecting frugality and manufactures: A committee had previouſly prepared a draught of regulations, which varied in ſome ſmall articles from thoſe ſent from hence: But were objected to, leſt the deſign of the town of Boſton, which they did not fully know, ſhould be fruſtrated.

The practice of the town relative to funerals, by which a ſaving has been made of 100,000l. is to give gloves only to bearers and miniſters: To make uſe of no other mourning for the neareſt relations, than a weed in the hat for men, and a black bonnet, gloves, ribbons and handkerchiefs for women.---Fifteen hundred or Two thouſand pair of Britiſh made gloves have been given, or rather thrown away at one funeral, before the new practized took place---and ſuch families in Boſton as then expended 100l. or 150l. ſterling on thoſe occaſions, now expend ſcarcely 8l. What a ſaving will there be to the province by the ſeveral towns following Boſton in this grand particular!

We hear the towns of Mendon, Milton and Kingſton, have unanimouſly come into the ſame regulations reſpecting œconomy, with this town.

P R O V I D E N C E, *December* 12.

It is with pleaſure we can inform the public, and the neighbouring colonies, that the reſolutions of our late town meeting are like to be productive of the moſt ſalutary effects.---The ſubſcription rolls, for ſuppreſſing the unneceſſary and deſtructive importation of European goods, and foreign ſuperfluities, and for the encouragement of induſtry, œconomy and manufactures, are now filling up very faſt, and there is not the leaſt doubt but that they will be unanimouſly ſigned.

*Three young ladies, daughters to a gentleman of fortune in the neighbourhood of this town, have lately clothed themſelves in garments of their own ſpinning, from the nobleſt of all motives---*LOVE TO THEIR COUNTRY.

Captain Allen, from Newbern, in North-Carolina, adviſes, that before he left that place a man, under ſentence of death, had found means in the night to ſet the goal on fire, by which it was entirely conſumed, and it was with much difficulty the other priſoners were ſaved. He was executed the day following.

N E W P O R T, December 14.

That noble ſpirit of liberty, which procured the repeal of the Stamp-Act, ſeems to be burſting forth with freſh vigour, in the promotion of frugality and manufactures. And the ſons of liberty may be aſſured, that their efforts on this occaſion will moſt certainly be attended with effects of as much importance to the welfare of the country, as thoſe which attended their oppoſition to the ſaid Stamp-Act.

The laudable and patriotic ſpirit for promoting frugality and manufactures, we hear, ſpreads with great rapidity from town to town, and colony to colony.----*Save your money, and you ſave your country!* ought to be ecchoed throughout the whole continent.

Portſmouth (Rhode-Iſland) December 10, 1767.

One day this week there was a genteel entertainment given, by a gentleman of this town, to a number of his friends and neighbours, who were all clad chiefly in the manufactures of this town; and what rendered the patriotiſm of this entertainment more conſpicuous, was the excluſion of that pernicious weed, called *tea*. An example which I hope will be followed in this town.

A friend to this government and this town.

N E W-Y O R K, December 24.

The Lady of his Excellency General GAGE, was ſafely delivered, on Tueſday laſt, of two fine Children, a Boy and a Girl, both likely to do well.

Lately came to this City, one Chriſtian Bowman, a German, of near Sixty Years of Age, who formerly lived on the Head of the North Branch of Patowmack River in Virginia, a Farmer, well to paſs, with a Wife and four Children; about ten Years ago, he was taken there, by the Mingo and other Indians, who killed his Wife and Children, burnt his Houſe and Barn, and all that he had, carrying him into Captivity to the Mingo Town, where he lived as a Slave, and was very hardly uſed for about five Years; then he was ſold to a Shawaneſe Indian, who carried him to their Town, and afterwards to the Salt-Springs, where he was employed ſome time in boiling of Salt for the Indians; when he returned to the Shawaneſe Town, he was cruelly uſed, and burnt, by the Indians frequently throwing Fire on his bare Legs and Feet.

He ſays, that about laſt Harveſt, a Magazine of Powder, which was between the Shawaneſe and the Delawares, was blown up, as the Indians ſuppoſed, by a white Man among them, for which they were going to burn the ſaid Bowman, but a Friend Indian, who had before ſaved him three times from burning, took him out a Hunting, and carried him over the Monongahaly River, and there told him, this was the laſt time that ever he ſhould take him out, and when they returned he muſt deliver him, and could not ſave him any more, and as Bowman believes, gave him an Opportunity of running away, which he took, and came from near the Monongahaly River about nine Weeks ago. He alſo informs, that he believes there are ſtill about 200 white People living among the Indians of the Mingo, Shawaneſe and Delawares, who have been ſo long among them, that few of them ſeem inclined to come away.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 31.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Thurſday laſt the Schooner Endeavour, Captain Kidd, arrived here, in three Weeks from Georgia, having met with very bluſtering Weather almoſt all the Paſſage, particularly on the 14th Inſtant, being on the Coaſt, in about 10 Fathom Water, a hard Gale of Wind came on, and the Sea ran very high, which obliged him to lie to, during which he ſhipped a great deal of Water, and was in great Danger of being drove on Shore; but happily the next Day the Gale abated, and the Wind being more favourable, he ſtood off to Sea, without receiving any Damage.----On the 22d, in Lat. 38:40, Long. 73:20, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Torrington, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Virginia, two Days out, all well.

The ſame Day Captain Jones arrived here from Jamaica, who on the 21ſt Inſtant, about 17 Leagues S. E. from Cape-Henlopen, ſpoke the Ship Patient Mary, Captain Singleton, from this Port for Barbados, all well.

From Alexandria, in Virginia, we learn, that a Number of Negroes there had lately conſpired to poiſon their Overſeers, and that ſeveral Perſons have loſt their Lives in Conſequence thereof; that ſome of the Negroes have been taken up, four of whom were executed about three Weeks ago, after which their Heads were cut off, and fixed on the Chimnies of the Court-Houſe; and it was expected that four more would ſoon meet with the ſame Fate.

The Snow Bachelor, Captain Bulkley, outward-bound for Liſbon, after loſing an Anchor, was drove aſhore by the Ice laſt Monday Se'nnight, on Bombay-Hook Bar, but was got off the next Day, and carried ſafe into the Piers at Reedy-Iſland.

We are aſſured the Brig Willing Maid, Captain Shroudy, was not ſunk at Reedy Iſland, nor had any Water at all in her; nor had the People deſerted her (except the Pilot) they being only gone aſhore for Aſſiſtance to get her off, which is done, and ſhe is got ſafe into the Piers at Reedy Iſland, without any Damage, more than being cut a little on her Bows by the Ice, going down the River, which is now repairing.

Several Veſſels that left this Port on Friday laſt, got ſafe to Reedy-Iſland, and as the Wind was fair on Tueſday, it is imagined they all got to Sea that Day.

Tueſday morning ſeveral other Veſſels attempted to go down, but met with ſo much Obſtruction from the Ice, that they all returned in the Evening, except one Ship, which lies in Ladd's Cove.

A R R I V A L S.

At Jamaica. *Captain Haſelton, from Philadelphia.*

At South-Carolina. *Captains Boggs, and Harriſon, from Philadelphia; Bell, from New-York; and Captain Miller, from Boſton.*

At Georgia. *Captain Oſburn, from Boſton; and Captain White, from Rhode-Iſland.*

Captain Johnſon, from St. Euſtatia, and Captain Mulowney, from Halifax, are arrived at Marcus-Hook.

Tueſday Evening ſome Rogues found Means to take a Piece of Pluſh out of a Waggon, in Market-ſtreet (juſt going out of Town) while the Driver was fixing his Horſes, with which they got off undiſcovered.

Publick Notice is hereby given, that the MAYOR's Court, for the City of Philadelphia, will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of January.

☞ Doctor SMITH's introductory Lecture, to a Courſe of Natural and Experimental Philoſophy, will be delivered at the College on Monday next, at 12 o'Clock. Such Gentlemen as now are, or formerly have been, Students in the College, and propoſe to attend this Courſe, are requeſted to come without expecting Tickets, as none will be delivered, the Courſe being *free* to all ſuch.

*** *The* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Sea Captains Club, are deſired to attend their Annual Meeting on Monday, the Fourth of January next, at the London Coffee-Houſe; at Six o' Clock in the Evening.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Elizabeth, J. Jones, from Jamaica. Schooner Endeavour, G. Kidd, Georgia. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, South-Carolina. Sloop Peggy, A. Stewart, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Mary, W. Allibone, for St. Croix.

CLEARED. Sloop Newbern-Packet, B. Sayre, and Sloop Polly, S. Alderſon, to North-Carolina. Brig Lovely Charlotte, T. Sampſon, Penſacola. Ship Samuel and Mary, J. Simmons, Cork and Waterford. Ship Prince George, R. Beatty, Dublin. Ship Philadelphia, D. M'Cutchon, Belfaſt. Sloop Elizabeth, R. Henderſon, Virginia. Brig Willing Maid, W. Shrowdy, to Leghorn.

TO be LETT, and entered upon the Firſt Day of March next, About 18 Acres of good drained Meadow, ſituate in the Townſhip of Paſſyunk, about four Miles from Philadelphia, being Part of PENROSE's Iſland; the whole incloſed with a good Fence, and brought into the beſt of Graſs. For Terms apply to JOSEPH PENROSE, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt-Town, Cheſter County, ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. B. Said Penroſe has for Sale ſeveral Cows with calves, and others ready to calf; all of which are reputed to be as good as any in the Neck. Likewiſe a Pair of large bay Horſes, that have been uſed to a Carriage, with ſeveral others.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 16th Day of January, at the Houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South-ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 15 Feet, and in Depth 77 Feet, with a two Story framed Dwelling-houſe, and Ship-joiner's Shop, erected thereon; ſubject to a Groundrent of Two Pounds Five Shillings per Annum; late the Property of John Caſſell deceaſed; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 18th Day of January, at the Houſe of John Lukens, at the Sign of the George, in Second-ſtreet, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a two Story Brick Dwelling-houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North-ſide of Pewter Platter Alley, containing in Front, on ſaid Alley, 15 Feet, and in Depth 30 Feet; ſubject to a Groundrent of Four Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Six-pence per Annum; late the Property of David Parry; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Friday, the 22d Day of January, at the Houſe of Iſaac Corrain, at the Sign of the Marquis of Granby, near the Barracks, in the Northern Liberties, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a Lot of Ground, with a two Story Brick Meſſuage erected thereon, ſituate on the North-ſide of Coates's Street, between Front and Second-ſtreets continued, in the Northern Liberties, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 40 Feet, and in Depth 110 Feet, ſubject to a Groundrent of Eight Pounds per Annum; late the Property of Godfrey Lonberger, ſeized and taken in Execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 23d Day of January, at the Houſe of Martin Noll, in the Northern Liberties, at 4 o' Clock in the Afternoon, a three Story Brick Houſe, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the South-ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, between Front and Second-ſtreet, containing in Front, on ſaid Street, 20 Feet, and in Depth 80 Feet; ſubject to a Groundrent of Forty Shillings Sterling per Annum; late the Property of Peter Bloom; ſeized and taken in Execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

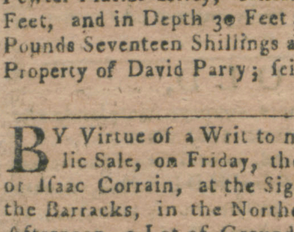
ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOHN EDWARDS, late of this City Innholder deceaſed, are requeſted to pay; and all thoſe who have any juſt Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring them in to

RACHEL EDWARDS, and JOSEPH STILES, Execut.

N. B. The Time of a Servant Lad, about four Years, to be ſold. And whereas ſundry Perſons are yet indebted to the Eſtate of Thomas Gregory deceaſed; this ſerves to adviſe ſuch Perſons for the laſt time, that unleſs they diſcharge ſaid Debts very ſoon, Methods muſt be taken to compel them.

¶ RACHEL EDWARDS, Adminiſtratrix.

For CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,



The BRIGANTINE

PRINCE of WALES,

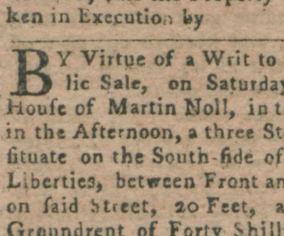
THOMAS MASON, Commander;

Has excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail in three Weeks, if the Weather will permit. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to Captain GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid Commander, at Thomas Clifford's Wharff.

To be diſpoſed of by ſaid LUNAN, a Quantity of new Rice, Turpentine in Tierces and Barrels, and Carolina Indigo; and wants, to be delivered as ſoon as the River is open, One Thouſand Buſhels of good Coal-dried Malt, and a Quantity of Hops; for which he will give the very higheſt Price.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1767.

For B A R B A D O S.



The BRIGANTINE

E L I Z A B E T H,

ISAAC JONES, Maſter.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JACOB SHOEMAKER, jun. RICHARD WALN,

Or to the Maſter on board, at William Richards's Wharff. She has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is a prime Sailer.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, with a good ſtone houſe and barn thereon, containing 31 acres, ſix of which is good meadow; a young orchard of 160 apple trees, a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient to market, being ſituated in the Northern Liberties of this city, and on a lane leading from the Three Mile Stone, on Frankford road, to the Riſing Sun, and not more than three and an half miles from the Court-houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſuch a place, may have two or three years credit for moſt of the money. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH DONALDSON.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately,

A LARGE new DWELLING HOUSE and commodious BREWERY, on Fourth-ſtreet, near the Corner of Race-ſtreet, occupied by the Subſcribers, together with a good Malt Mill, Stable, Chaiſe-houſe, and all the Stock of Caſks, Bottles, &c. belonging to the ſaid Brewery. Alſo a vacant Corner Lot of 60 Feet on Race, and 70 on Fourth-ſtreets, adjoining the ſaid Dwelling-houſe, and incloſed with a good Board Fence. For Terms, apply to

† THOMAS and CHARLES MOORE.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1767.

TAKEN up in Delaware Bay, and brought to this City, agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly of the Province of Pennſylvania, intituled, "An Act for appointing Wardens for the River and Bay of Delaware, &c." two Anchors of different Sizes, which may be viewed by any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall make Application for the Purpoſe; and any Perſon or Perſons claiming them, or either of them, and making ſatisfactory Proof of his or their Right or Property therein, before a Board of Wardens, within the Space of twelve Months after the Date hereof, ſhall have the ſame reſtored, upon ſuch Claimants paying the Salvage, and other Charges, according to Law.

PETER REEVE, Preſident of the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subſcriber, in Kent County, Maryland, in the Night of the 23d Inſtant, a large red roan MARE, near 15 Hands high, a natural Pacer, about 9 or 10 Years old, a white Mane, and a Blaze down her Face, remarkable for her eaſy and expeditious Gait in travelling; has lately had the Diſtemper, and is low in Fleſh; if ſhe has any Brand, it is forgot. Whoever ſecures the Thief, and Mare, ſo that the former may be brought to Juſtice, and the latter returned to the Owner, ſhall have the above Reward, or for the Mare only, Forty Shillings, paid by

George-Town, Dec. 28, 1767. JOSEPH MONTGOMERY.

December 21, 1767.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, the 14th of December inſtant, a Servant Man, named LOCHLAN RIAN, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, of a fair pale Complexion, and wears his own black Hair: He had on, and took with him, a dark Frize Coat, white Cotton and Lappelled Fearnought Veſts, a Pair of half worn black Pluſh Breeches, a Pair of half worn Engliſh ſhoe Boots, good Country Shoes and Stockings, and a good Hat. He rode a ſmall white Horſe, and an Engliſh Saddle, half worn; he is ſuppoſed to be now in Philadelphia, as he was ſeen there about 4 or 5 Days ago. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges if brought home, paid by EMORY SUDLER.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

For a Term of Years, by the Subſcribers,

A LARGE commodious STILL HOUSE, with a Store Houſe, Dwelling Houſe, Wood Yard and Garden thereunto belonging, all under one Incloſure (convenient Stone Cellars being under the two laſt mentioned Houſes) ſituate, lying and being on the Bank of North East River, near the Head of Cheſopeak Bay, in Charles Town, Cecil County, Maryland. The Buildings, Stills, Worms, Pumps, Ciſterns, and all other Utenſils, are in good Order and Repair. From its convenient Situation, near the Head of Cheſopeak, any Quantity of Rum, diſtilled there, may be vended in ſaid Bay, at a higher Price conſiderably than at any Diſtillery in Philadelphia; the Rum heretofore made at it has always been in high Credit, in ſaid Bay; Melaſſes can be purchaſed there on as good Terms as at Philadelphia, Proviſions cheaper; any Quantity of Wood, at Seven Shillings per Cord, delivered at the Diſtillery, and the Land Carriage ſaved between the two Bays. Time will be given to the Purchaſer for the Payment of the Purchaſe Money. For Terms, apply to Edward Mitchell, or Benjamin Rumſey, in Charleſtown; William Rumſey, at the Head of Bohemia River; Charles Rumſey, near the Head of Elk; or John Philips, in Philadelphia.

WHEREAS WILLIAM BENSON, adverti'ed in the Pennſylvania Gazette ſome Time ago, that I the Subſcriber had obtained a Note of Hand, for Five Pounds, Pennſylvania Currency, from the ſaid Benſon, artfully, and without any Conſideration, and that he does not intend to pay the ſame to me or any other Perſon to whom I ſhall aſſign it. Now I do hereby declare, that the ſaid Benſon had a very valuable Conſideration, which I hope to make appear to the Public. John Benſon, jun. a Nephew of his, purchaſed of me a Servant Woman, with whom he hath ſince intermarried; and as I thought a Note from him would not be a ſufficient Security for my Money, I agreed to take a Note of Hand from William Benſon, for the Payment of the ſaid Money, but I am informed, that the ſaid John hath ſince his Intermarriage aforeſaid abſconded out of the Province, and left very little or nothing to pay his juſt Debts with, which I ſuppoſe induced the ſaid William to advertiſe the ſaid Note in Manner aforeſaid; and I do intend, as ſoon as the ſaid Note ſhall become due, to commence an Action againſt the ſaid William for the Recovery of the Money, ſpecified in the Note aforeſaid, which I preſume the Law will allow me.

RICHARD FAWKES, ¶

WHEREAS DOROTHY, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath behaved herſelf very unbecoming to me, and has run me conſiderably in Debt; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I am determined to pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. Witneſs my Hand this 29th Day of December, 1767.

¶ GODFREY LONBERGER.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE brick houſe, ſtables, ſheds, garden, &c. at Chriſtiana Bridge, and county of New Caſtle, being the ſame that JOHN M'CARTY, deceaſed, formerly dwelt in, being well ſituate for a tavern, having been occupied as ſuch for many years paſt.

Alſo to be ſold, a plantation, near the Red Lion, in ſaid county, containing upwards of 170 acres, about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered, about 15 acres of good bottom meadow may be made. The title good. Alſo a good frame houſe and lot, at Chriſtiana Bridge aforeſaid. The purchaſer may have credit, giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge.

¶ 8 W. THOMAS DUNN.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by D. HALL, and W. SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, (Price One Shilling, or Nine Shillings a Dozen)

THE Hiſtory of JOSEPH, a Poem, in Ten Books; by a Female Hand. To which is added, The HERMIT, a Poem: And an Eſſay on the CREATION.

Virginia, November 20, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in King William county, pleasantly situated on Mattapony river, whereon Colonel Thomas Moore now lives, containing 500 acres, to which is added about 40 or 50 acres of marsh, which produces good hay, and is capable of great improvement. On the plantation is a commodious brick house, two stories high, 4 rooms on a floor, two of them, with a large passage, handsomely wainscoted, four large cellars, and cellar passage; the partitions are brick to the top; the out-houses are good and large, of which there are for every convenience, all in good repair, fit to be entered on immediately. There is also on the said plantation an orchard of about 2 or 300 bearing crab trees, with a large garden, in good order. The land is good either for grain or tobacco, and well timbered; a vessel of 250 tons burthen may load opposite the house; it is a very convenient situation for carrying on a West-India trade, lying in the heart of a grain country. It also has the advantage of fine fishing and fowling; 500 l. of the purchase money to be paid in April next, for the remainder one, two, or three years credit will be given, as may be agreed on, by applying to either of the subscribers, in Hanover county, GEORGE THOMAS, JOHN SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, lying and being in Cæcil county, Maryland, within one mile and an half of North-East river, 4 of Charlestown, and 18 of Christiana Bridge, containing 735 acres of land, 180 acres cleared, 30 acres good watered meadow made, fit for the scythe, and 60 more may be made, the cleared land under good fences, and the woodland well timbered. On the said land is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, spring-house, barn, stables and barracks; a good over shot grist-mill (the house 45 feet long, and 35 feet wide) with two pair of stones, one Cologne, double geared, the other country, single geared, with boulting-mills, and hoisting gears going by water, in good order both for merchant and country work. We suppose that no person or persons would buy the above-mentioned plantation and mills, without viewing them, therefore it is unnecessary to set forth the goodness or conveniences of them, as they will best shew them when surveyed. The title is good; the terms of sale will be made easy. For further particulars, enquire of the subscribers, living on said plantation, who will shew the same,

* JOHN and ANDREW READ.

Bucks county, December 26, 1767.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 23d of next month, at the house of Thomas Wilson, in Northampton township, ten acres of LAND, with a log-house; bounded by land of Robert Parsons, and others; late the property of James Dougherty; seized and taken in execution by me

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

Lancaster, December 22, 1767.

RUN away from his bail, on Friday last, a certain man, who called himself THOMAS SKIDMORE; he is a watch-maker by trade, is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and well set; has brown hair, and carries a very bold countenance: Had on, when he went away, a London-brown cloth coat, and velvet waistcoat of near the same colour; he took with him a grey gelding, belonging to Dr. Stuber in this town. He has made himself known in this province, by advertising himself by the name of Thomas Skidmore, watch-maker, from London, and by that means has become personally acquainted with many of the inhabitants in this province. Whoever takes up the said Thomas Skidmore in this province, and brings him to his bail, shall have Ten Pounds reward, but if taken in another province, Fifteen Pounds reward, paid by

⊕ CHRISTIAN VOGHT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Castle county, about the 18th of November last, a young brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots, and paces a little, is not branded, or particularly marked, except some white on one of his hind feet. The owner is requested to pay charges, and take him away. JOHN MONTGOMERY. ¶

THE Subscriber takes this Method to acquaint his Friends, and the Public in general, That he has removed from Charles-Town, in the County of Chester, where he lately kept a Public House, to the Sign of the Black-Horse in Market-Street, Philadelphia, opposite the Sign of the Conestoga-Waggon, where he now keeps a Public House of Entertainment, and is determined to keep the best of Hay, has good Yard-room and Stabling, and will use the utmost of his Endeavours to give Satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their Custom, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by their Friend and humble Servant,

¶ WILLIAM GRAHAM.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on Tuesday, the Fifth Day of January, at Five o'Clock in the Evening,

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND (under good Fence) situate on the South Side of Cedar-street (being the South Street of the City of Philadelphia) containing in Breadth on the said Sreet 117 Feet, and in Length or Depth 300 Feet, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, bounded on the East by Jonathan Price's Ground, on the South by Ground of George Emlen, on the West by Ground of William Shippen, and on North by Cedar-street aforesaid. On which Lot is erected two Wooden Tenements (which lett for 16 l. per Annum) and a Well of good Water; which Lot is subject to a yearly Rent Charge of 11 l. 14 s. payable to Edward Shippen, Esq; which may be purchased off in 5 Years, paying the Sum of 234 l. §

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of JODUCUS DOBLER, late of the borough of Lancaster, potter, deceased, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of January next, on the premises,

A HOUSE, and half-lot of ground, situate in Queen-street, in the borough aforesaid, suitable for a potter; there is a good potter's kiln, and a large kiln house, well finished, on said lot; as also an earth and clay mill. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to either of the subscribers, in the borough aforesaid, and know the terms thereof; a good title, and immediate possession, will be given for the same to the purchaser. Likewise all persons who are indebted to said estate, are desired to come and pay the same; and all those who have any demands, are desired to bring their accounts, so that they may be adjusted, by MICHAEL HUBLEY, and LODWICK LOWMAN, Executors. ¶

WAS committed to the goal of Burlington, a certain Negroe man, who says he belongs to William Coursey, near Queen's Town, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland; said Negroe is about 32 years of age, says his name is Jack Hamman; had on, when committed, a white woollen coat, with broad metal buttons, and a jacket of the same, and as he has been here some time in confinement, this is to give his master or mistress notice to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold out for the same, by

¶ EPHRAIM PHILIPS, Goaler.

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-House, on Wednesday, the sixth day of January next, at 5 o'clock in the evening,

A Certain small tract of LAND, part of the estate of Peter Stille, deceased, situate in the township of Kingsess, containing 16 acres and a quarter, or thereabouts, bounded by lands late of William Pocklington, and wife, Nathan Gibson, John Towers, and on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Darby. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premises, and be further informed of the title, by applying to the subscriber, in the city of Philadelphia,

EDWARD YORKE, Executor.

A NABLE WRITING-MASTER, will meet with good Encouragement in the COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA, on Application to the Trustees. 4 W.

For LIVERPOOL,

The BRIGANTINE ELIZABETH and MARY,

Archibald Graham,

MASTER;

Will sail with all convenient speed, having three-fourths of her cargoe ready to put on board. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, at Mrs. Grace Harvey's, in Front-street, opposite to Messieurs Mease and Miller's store, or said Captain on board, at Mr. Stamper's wharff. ⊕

For LONDON,

The SHIP LONDON PACKET,

James Cook,

Commander;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, having Part of her Cargoe ready to put on board. For Freight or Passage, apply or JEREMIAH WARDER, or said Master. §4 W.

To be Rented for a term of years, not exceeding seven,

A Tract of land, lying on the bay side, in Spesutia lower hundred, Baltimore county, between the rivers Bush and Susquehanna, and contains near six hundred acres. The part of the country where this tract lies, is known to many, and from its fertility induced the first settlers of Baltimore county to fix on it for their first residence: There is about two hundred acres of cleared land, all very rich and tillable, about one hundred acres hard marsh banked in, and one or two hundred more may be easily put into meadow.---Its excellence for stock, or tillage, yields to none, as it is adapted for either planting or farming, and the opportunity of grazing may easily be conceived from the quantity of marsh improved, and easily to be so.---The most of the land is under good fence, in a neck, and easily supported.---There are good improvements on the premises, as a dwelling-house two stories high, two rooms and a passage on a floor, and fire places in each room: There are also good improvements of all kinds, five working hands, a large stock of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, &c. which will be lett together, the tenant returning the principal, and paying the yearly rent to be agreed on; there are forty-seven bushels of wheat put in the ground. As it will be a valuable place, for a knowing, industrious, and sober man to sit down on, the subscriber hopes none else, but such a one as will expect to make money for himself, will apply. The terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Baltimore-Town; or to Mr. Spesutia Hull, or Amos Garret, who live near the place, on Swan-creek. HENRY STEVENSON. *5W

N. B. As the rent will be considerable, the character of the person (if a stranger) will be expected, and security for the payment of the rent, if required, and to be entered on the first of January next.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

PART of a tract or parcel of land, containing 1000 acres, known by the name of NEWFOUNDLAND, situate on a branch called the Western Run, in the county aforesaid, about 16 miles from Baltimore town; of which there are about 300 acres of cleared land, 25 acres of good meadow, set with timothy and clover, and 60 or 70 acres more of meadow may be made, with very little expence. There is on said land, a large new brick dwelling-house, passage, kitchen, quarter, milk-house, corn-house, stables, barns, and all other out-houses, suitable thereto; a large orchard of exceeding good fruit, the land very rich, level, and full of timber, and kind to any sort of produce, and is well watered in all parts of it; it will be sold all together, or in lots, as the purchasers may chuse.

A tract or parcel of land, adjoining the above tract, containing 100 and odd acres whereon may be made a piece of choice meadow, at little expence. Any person or persons, inclinable to purchase the said land, may see the same, by applying to Mr. SAMUEL WORTHINGTON, living adjoining thereto.

A tract or parcel of land, containing 400 and odd acres, situated on Gun powder river, in a place called MIDDLE RIVER NECK, in Baltimore county, about 16 miles from Baltimore town, and in sight of Joppa; the land being entirely level, very rich, and vastly full of various sorts of timber, suitable for any kind of business; fish and water fowl, in as great plenty, in their seasons, as in any part of the county; there is of the said land about 120 acres cleared, on which is a good frame dwelling-house, passage and kitchen, quarter for servants, corn-house, stables, good barn, large yard, and garden, a good well, with a pump, and very fine water; all the said improvements are new, except the barn. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. NATHAN NICHOLSON, who will shew them the land. For terms apply to the subscriber in the county aforesaid, VACHEL WORTHINGTON,

N. B. As the above lands are sold for the payment of my creditors, I take this public method of requesting their indulgence for the payment of the money, till the sale of the above lands, when they may depend on being paid, which I hope will be in my power in five or six months at farthest; and as troubling me for the said money will only add costs to the debts, I hope this request will be granted to, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

†6w. VACHEL WORTHINGTON.

Just imported, and to be sold by

CONYNGHAM and NESBITT,

In Front-street, near Walnut-street,

IRISH linens, checks, ozenbrigs, sail duck, ravens duck, ticklingburghs, white and brown Russia and Irish sheetings, Hessens, Flanders and English bed ticks and bunts, linen and silk handkerchiefs, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, worsted and cotton hose, plain and ribbed, calicoes, printed cottons and chints, buckrams, nails, shot, &c.

They have likewise for sale, Antigua rum, muscovado sugar, Madeira wine, from one to three years old, English beer and cordage, French indigo of the best quality, by the cask, &c. 6w.

NOW in the Possession of the Subscriber, living in Market-street, Philadelphia, opposite the Coffee-House, Two Patterns of Gowns, some Silk Handkerchiefs, Shoes, &c. supposed to be stolen. The Owners coming, proving their Property, and paying the Charges, may have them again.

¶ JAMES DELAPLAIN.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1767.

THE Partnership of STEWART, DUNCAN, and Company, being expired for some Time, and the Management of their outstanding Affairs devolved solely on the Subscriber; those indebted to them, are desired to make instant Payment, otherwise the speediest Methods the Law admits will be made use of, to compel it. THOMAS DUNCAN.

TO BE LETT,

A VERY valuable and well-situated merchant-mill, at the Head of Chester River, on the main road leading from Chester town, in Kent county, and province of Maryland, to Duck Creek; being very public for transporting large quantities of good wheat. The said mill is on a good stream, about thirteen miles from Duck Creek Landing, on the tide water of Delaware, and one mile from that of Chessopeak Bay, is very conveniently built, and in exceeding good order for making superfine flour.---Also a commodious tan-yard, containing two tan-houses, 25 vats, about 600 hides, and 200 cords of good bark, with every necessary for carrying on the business, and is well situated for procuring hides, and selling of leather.

Also a saw-mill, in very good order, and well situated for timber; a very noted and well accustomed stone house; a dwelling and other houses, conveniently situated for carrying on the whole, with about 100 acres of choice meadow-ground, lying contiguous thereunto, of which 30 is in good order for mowing, and the other will in a short time; more may be cleared if necessary, with as much land as may be convenient. The whole will be lett together, or separate. Any person inclining to take the tan-yard and saw-mill, or the tan-yard and dwelling-house, with a considerable part of the meadow, may have the rent made easy, by boarding of hands, and the advantage of doing the carting of the mill; any person inclining to rent or treat about the same, may be informed by applying to THOMAS GILPIN, in Philadelphia, or GEORGE GILPIN, on the premises. ‡

FRANCIS RICHARDSON,

IS removed from the corner of Front and Pine-street, to the corner of Letitia Court, in Market-street, where he formerly dwelt; and where he has to sell, a large assortment of European and India goods.

N. B. To be LETT, the house where the said Richardson dwelt, at the corner of Front and Pine-streets aforesaid. For terms, enquire of said Francis Richardson. ¶

STRAYED away, the 9th instant, a light bay horse, about 15 and a half hands high, has a bald face, 4 white feet, was shod all round, about 6 years old, bred in East Jersey, near Trenton, and it is supposed will go that way. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, living in Southwark, near the city of Philadelphia, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES PENROSE.

RUN away from the subscriber, an Irish servant lad, named MICHAEL CANNAN, about 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, black complexion, wears his own short black hair, trimmed before, but supposed to be somewhat grown; had on, when he went away, a striped lincey jacket, with a white flannel under-jacket, a pair of leather breeches, too long for him, and patched at the knees with white cloth, a small coarse hat, tow shirt, much worn, a pair of new shoes, with odd buckles, and black stockings. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals within this province, shall have Twenty Shillings reward; and if out of the province, Thirty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN CON, in Brandywine Hundred or MATTHEW BIAYS, in the district of Southwark, near the blue bell, on Society Hill. ¶

LOST,

ON Thursday, the 17th of this instant December, on the road between Wilmington and Chester, a silver WATCH, No. 1377, maker's name WILLIAM CLAYTON, London; JACOB KEEN, engraved on the case. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Richard Hall, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Black Horse Alley, or to James Nevill, at the sign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward. ❀

Philadelphia, December 21, 1767.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward, if taken in this province, if taken out of the province EIGHT DOLLARS.

RUN away from the subscriber, last Saturday; a servant man, named Nicholas M'Can, about 25 years of age, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 6 inches high, slim made, much pitted with the small-pox, has fair hair and eye brows, near sighted, takes a great deal of snuff, talks much, and is reputed amongst his acquaintance, a good singer: Had on when he went away, a light coloured one curl bob wig, a good grey nap coat, a light coloured cloth jacket, leather breeches, and a white shirt. Said servant came in last fall, with Captain Byrn, from Waterford. It is supposed he is gone towards Boston. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

& ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

N. B. All masters of Vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Burlington County, New-Jersey, Dec. 20, 1767.

RUN away, last Night, from the Subscriber, a Servant Lad, named JACOB FOSTER, about 18 Years of Age, of a middle Size, with light Hair; had on, and took with him, an English Hat, a Claret coloured Coat, newly mended under the Arms, a light coloured Drugget Ditto, a striped Linen Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, and a Pair of Claret coloured Cloth Ditto, a Pair of black, and a Pair of grey Stockings, and a good Pair of Pumps. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by JOB RIDGWAY. ⊕

New Castle county, December 16, 1767.

NOW in the goal of said county the following persons, viz. Bartholomew Johnston, aged about 35 years, of a fair complexion, had on, when committed, a suit of blue clothes, much abused, as if he wore them on his passage to this country; he says he came in with Captain Jeremiah Bennet, to Maryland.

Also William Sheppard, about 20 years of age, by trade a taylor, about 5 feet and a half high, and very slender made; had on, when committed, a white broadcloth coat, with black knit breeches; he confesses that he left Captain Langly at Philadelphia.

Likewise Curtis Cat, aged about 35 years, of a middle size; had on, when committed, a sailor's jacket, of a red colour, with black breeches; he also confesses he left Captain Stewart, of the province of Maryland. The masters of said servants are desired to come in 4 weeks from this date, and pay their fees, and take them away, or they will be sold for the same by

§ 4 W. THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

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